REGISTER No. 6—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,105.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	3	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEE

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "MADURA," 1942 Tons, 300 H. P. Commander H. B. Smith, on SATURDAY, the 20th April 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Manalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the GOA, 1905 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 18th April 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and another Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on TUESDAY, the 16th April 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. GOA, 1905 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th April 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under.

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
BRANKSOME HALL	2,100	300	May 29
*RYDALL HALL	2,700	350	June 15
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100	300	June 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2,300	300	At fortnightly intervals.
*SPEKE HALL	2,700	350	
*WISTOW HALL	2,700	350	Building.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, via Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
INDIA	2,389	500	...April 20
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	...May 1
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	... „ 8
EUROPA	2,277	424	At fortnightly intervals.
ITALIA	2,245	424	
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples .... Rs. 400
To Liverpool .... „ 500

RATE FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay November 13, 1877.

Now Ready,

THE BLACK ACT.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS BILL.

A LETTER ADDRESSED TO
His Excellency LORD LYTTON, Viceroy and Governor General of India.
By REDNOR.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at the Book-sellers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878.
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	22nd April
—	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	29th do
(s)	HINDUSTAN	3143	600	W. W. Haselwood	6th May.
—	CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	13th do
(s)	KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	20th do
—	KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	27th do
(s)	VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	31st do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Orman	16th April.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H Torbock	29th „ Monday.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	13th May
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	27th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	26th April.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	24th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ...... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton .... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers to Trieste, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said, on the undermentioned dates :—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin	4211	250	on 17th Apr. 1878.
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3500	400	on 10th May. „
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250	on 27th „ „

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON,

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne First Class, Cologne to London.	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, 18th March 1878.

TEMPLE BAR.

TEMPLE BAR DINNER—Soup, Fish, two Entreés, two Hot Joints, two Cold Joints, Curries, Pudding, Salad and Coffee .... Rs. 2
TEMPLE BAR SUPPERS—Soup, two dishes, at choice, Cheese and Salad Re. 1
TEMPLE BAR TIFFIN .... Re. 1
TEMPLE BAR BREAKFAST .... Re. 1
IMPORTANT NOTICE—Chops, Steaks, Vegetables, Salad and Cheese at any time to order until 9 P. M. ...... Re. 1
BOARDERS—Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner, per month. Rs. 60
BOARDERS—For Breakfast only do. „ 20
BOARDERS—For Tiffin only do. „ 25
BOARDERS—For Dinner only do. „ 30

PRIVATE COMPARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES AND PARTIES.

TERMS CASH.

BILLIARDS.

Attention is called to the splendid English Billiard Tables which have recently been fitted up in Temple Bar at great expense. French Billiards can be had also.

BILLIARDS.

PROFESSOR CARME is OPEN to give BILLIARD LESSONS, at TEMPLE BAR, on reasonable Terms.

The Professor will give, at TEMPLE BAR, two evening Exhibitions of Billiards each week—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

ENTRANCE FREE.

TEMPLE BAR.

JOSEPH & Co.,

ITALIAN CONFECTIONERS,
NO. 9, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the R. C. Chapel.

☞ ORDERS for WEDDING PARTIES, BALLS, SUPPERS, &c., personally attended to and carefully executed. Three days previous notice, however, is necessary.

CREAM and WATER ICES always ready.

ICE PUDDINGS made to order.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY,

A BLENDING
OF THE FINEST OLD
CAMPBELTOWN
AND
ISLAY WHISKIES,
SELECTED FOR AND IMPORTED
BY THE
UNDERSIGNED.

Per Dozen, Rs. 23.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS of AERATED WATERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

ITALIAN OPERA CONCERTS.

STABAT MATER.
STABAT MATER.
STABAT MATER.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Has pleasure in announcing (by desire) one more

GRAND CONCERT
ON
WEDNESDAY, 17th APRIL.

STABAT MATER ! STABAT MATER ! ! !

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. MACEDONIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

BAND NOTICE FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE BAND.

WANTED a SITUATION as BAND MASTER in the Navy or Marine Band. Good references of former services. Address A. De R., care of Mr. BROOKES, Clerk Byculla Church, Bombay.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

THE ATTENTION of JURYMEN is directed to the PREPARATORY JURY LISTS published in the *Government Gazette Extraordinary* of this date. Suggestions for alterations or corrections should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or Sheriff before the 24th instant.

H. MAXWELL, Sheriff.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 13th April 1878.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION has been made to this Company by Mr. LAKSHMISHUNKER HARRIPRASAD for the ISSUE of a NEW SHARE CERTIFICATE of share No. 20, of which he is the registered holder, on the ground that the original share certificate has been LOST. NOTICE is hereby given, that such new share certificate will be issued to the applicant unless this Company has notice of some legal claim to the said share within fourteen days from this date.

By order,

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary, The New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

Bombay, 15th April 1878.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND at the rate of RUPEES THIRTY-FIVE [35] per share for the half year ended 31st December 1877, declared at the Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above-named Company, held on the 13th instant, will be PAID on and after TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. [excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.] to the shareholders whose names appeared on the Register on the 29th March last, on PRODUCTION of their SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By order,

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 15th April 1878.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES. By Jas. McCabe, Royal Exchange.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD HUNTING WATCHES. By Jas. McCabe, Royal Exchange.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES. By John Jones, 338, Strand.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD HUNTING WATCHES. By John Jones, 338, Strand.

LADIES' SILVER HUNTING WATCHES. By John Jones, 338, Strand.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER OPEN FACED WATCHES. By M. F. Dent, 33, Cockspur Street.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER HUNTING WATCHES. By John Jones, 338, Strand.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

ESS. WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET—and STEPHANOTIS. EAU-DE-COLOGNE—LAVENDER WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK "A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

Roasted and Ground by a first-rate London roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

DANISH BUTTER,

CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.
Cope's "Bouquet" & "Peerless," per box of 100 .. Rs.	2 10
Wills's "Passing Clouds," per box of 100	2 10
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2 10
Do. do. do. per box of 50..	1 8
Do. do. do. do. 24..	0 12

TREACHER & CO., (Ld.)

REAL AMERICAN

"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
„ „ ... „ doz. packs	17 0	19 0
„ „ gilt edged ... „ pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ ... „ doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from

THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.
PACKET of 2 lbs., cash...Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., cash......... „ 8 8
HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.
Per lb., cash .... Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.,
23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Time-keepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH.

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F., L. & Co. to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting, and open face cases.

The "smallest," the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair-spring system Brequet.

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS 110 RS. WATCH

Will satisfy the most critical observer.

The above three descriptions of Watches can be had in gold cases at Rs. 150, 200, and 250 respectively.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. can recommend this well finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time-keepers.

Samples will be sent and special terms be made with Railway or other Companies on an invoice given.

2 years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches.

Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

EARLY RECORDS OF BRITISH INDIA,

A HISTORY OF THE EARLY ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA,

As told in the Government Records, the works of old Travellers, and other contemporary Documents, from the earliest period down to the Rise of the British Power in India.

BY J. TALBOYS WHEELER,

Late Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, author of 'A History of India from the Earliest Ages ;" "The Geography of Herodotus."

Large 8vo, 391 pp. ; cloth. TEN RUPEES. Postage 10 Annas.

The above work comprises a series of extracts from the Government Records and other contemporary Authorities, linked together by a continuous History of the English Settlements in India, during a period which has hitherto been little known to general readers.

Calcutta :—W. NEWMAN & Co., 3, Dalhousie Square.
Bombay :—S. ROSE & Co., 9 Rampart Row, Fort.
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

BAUVIN & CO.'S COGNAC.

Cash.		Credit.
21 4	* ONE STAR	22 0
26 8	** TWO STARS	28 0
29 8	*** THREE STARS	31 0

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

IMPORT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.

INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

PACKED in Wickered Jars containing one gallon, two gallons, and four gallons.

These Jars are light, clean, safe, require no packing, and are economical in every respect.

The charge is Rs. 2 for one gallon, Rs. 3 for two gallons, and Rs. 4 for four gallons. Wood Taps, Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

Also in Casks containing 8 gallons, 12 gallons, 20 gallons, and 60 gallons.

A great saving in freight is effected in purchasing Wines and Spirits in Wood, and there is no loss of Breakage.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs. a.	Per Imperial Gall. Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	9 8	9 12
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavor	10 0	10 4
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption....	11 14	12 4
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavor	13 12	14 4

SHERRIES.

MANZANILLA.—This superb natural sherry is very pale, dry, and has a splendid aroma—a very beautiful dinner wine

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Im. Galls.	8 9	9 0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	215 8	234 0

VINO DE PASTO.—An excellent pale and very dry, luncheon wine

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Im. Galls.	7 10	8 0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	180 4	195 0

WACHTER & ICel.,

EPERNAY.

CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.
48	0	50	12	Wachter & Co.'s Champagne as supplied to the Royal House............	50	0	53	0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

WANTED.

WANTED, a PRACTICAL GARDENER for the Agri-Horticultural Society's Garden, Calcutta. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem and house. Applications, with Testimonials, to be sent to the Secretary as early as possible, stating when the applicant will be prepared to join.

WANTED, for the Amraoti Municipality, an ENGINEER SECRETARY, Salary Rs. 125 per mensem. The qualifications required are : a knowlege of English and Marathi sufficient for all correspondence and office routine work ; and of Engineering, Plan-Drawing, Estimating, Survey, and Levelling ; and a general knowledge of Sanitation, Town Drainage, and Water Supply.

Apply, with copies of testimonials, to the DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, Amraoti District.

Amraoti, 10th April 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots at Breach Candy.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 6-30 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of P. Benn, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view three days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, an English built sociable, a bay Arab horse, a collection of choice and rare plants &c. &c., at Marine Lines.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, horse, carriage, &c., the property of Surgeon Major Davey.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, an English built four seated open carriage by Silk and Son's, an English built glass fronted miniature brougham [if not previously disposed off by private sale] 2 Jafferabad cows, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., at No. 113, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, cows, plants, &c., &c., the property of G. Manson, Esquire.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m. on the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, a lot of valuable medical books, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, books, plants, &c., the property of Dr. W. F. Knapp.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th April 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LOST, SKYE TERRIER, marked Grey and Brown patches. Finder will be rewarded at 152, Malabar Hill.

TO SHIPMASTERS.—FOR SALE, PORK, TINNED BEEF and BUTTER. Apply to EDWARD BATES and Co.

PRICKLY COMFREY.—ORDERS for sets are being REGISTERED against arrival of a consignment from England, at PURVIS' AGENCY.

FOR SALE, a 32-inch BICYCLE, latest style, brought out by a Gentleman. Price Rs. 75. On view at ROWLAND and Co., 25, Meadow Street.

VEGETABLE DRUG for LEPROSY has been discovered by Mr. D. X. Pereira, who has a Dispensary at 50, Kalbadevie Road, and has cured many cases successfully.

FOR SALE, AUSTRALIAN HORSE, BROUGHAM and HARNESS. Apply to W. T., care of this paper.

TO LADIES.—MRS. MEDLEY, MILLINER, 34, Meadow Street, begs to inform the Ladies of Bombay that she has received her PARIS GOODS for EASTER. Ladies are invited to inspect the Goods now on view.

LOUIS FRANK, Landscape Painter, Waverley Hotel Bombay. Specimen [illegible] and Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

TO PREVENT DISAPPOINTMENT, register your Orders for BUNS on GOOD FRIDAY, at PEARSE'S Establishments, Market, Byculla and Fort.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

LADIES PASSING THROUGH BOMBAY,
ON THEIR WAY TO OR FROM EUROPE
SHOULD CALL AT
THE LADIES' FRENCH OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT
FOR
ALL THEIR TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Cie.,

6, Hummum Street,

FIRST CLASS HOUSE.

ARTICLES ALL READY FOR WEAR

TRAVELLING HATS.

ULSTERS.

CACHE-POUSSIERE,
Both of Warm and Light Materials.

COMPLETE OUTFITS OF WARM AND LIGHT SHAWLS,
WARM WRAPPS.

FLANNEL AND LIGHT UNDERLINEN.

CHEAP STOCKINGS.

CHEAP HANDKERCHIEFS.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

PORTMANTEAUX AND BAGS.

CHILDREN'S OUTFITS READY.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.

Terms.—Moderate.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, for the Hot Season, at Mahableshwar, a newly constructed and very Commodious BUNGALOW, the "TEMPLE HALL," situated in a good locality and well furnished. For Rent, &c., apply to

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.

Bombay, 12th April 1878

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S, PAPER CURRENCY, AND MONEY ORDER OFFICES will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY next, the 18th, 19th, and 20th instant, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

W. E. GORDON,
Acting Accountant General and Commissioner of Issue.

Bombay, 15th April 1878.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.

MOST COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and easy running Tongas from Poona to Mahableshwar can be had at Rs. 35 and Rs. 25 respectively, including all charges by applying to

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
PROPRIETOR OF STAGE CARRIAGES,
MAIN STREET, POONA.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the EASTER HOLIDAYS on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 18th, 19th, and 20th proximo.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
THOS. MATHESON, pro. Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
ALEX. LEITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, March 27, 1878.

AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, April 16, at 2 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will SELL by AUCTION at Messrs. THACKER and COMPANY'S, Esplanade Hotel, a number of Illustrated, Legal, Medical and other Books, being part of Thacker and Company's remaining stock.

Lists have been printed and the Books are on view.

THACKER AND COMPANY.

LANOWLEE HOTEL LOTTERY.

TICKETS RUPEES (2) EACH.

THE DRAWING of the above Lottery will be held positively on the 29th April 1878.

Agents are requested to submit their accounts and the amount realized by sale of tickets, together with the counterfoils on or before the 15th April next to the Undersigned, and only those numbers of which payment has been received will be included.

Winning numbers will be published for general information besides being notified through the several agents.

The Drawing will take place before a Committee consisting of the following members :—

MR. W. A. SMITH.
„ W. WATSON.
„ SHREEDHUR WITHUL DATAY.
„ P. DORABJEE.
„ D. HORMUSJEE.
„ GOPALROW VISHWANATH.

Tickets are being sold fast, and are available with the undersigned and several agents.

Applications for Tickets after the 15th April 1878 to the day of the Drawing should be made to the Undersigned at Lanowli and to Messrs. ATMARAM SAGOON & Co., Kalbadewi Road, Bombay.

Telegrams will be attended to.

A. MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowle Hotel.

Lanowlee, March 1, 1878.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c

AUSTRALIAN WINE from St. Huberts' Vineyard :

CHASSELAS (White)............ Rs. 10 per doz. quarts.
HERMITAGE (Red)............ „ 10 „ „

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

GINGER BRANDY.

("STANDARD" BRAND.)

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Dr. HASSALL'S Report states—"This spirit forms a pleasant and agreeable stimulant and stomachic."

Most useful in the prevention of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Indigestion, &c.

No Mess or Family should be without it.

Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.

WHOLESALE OF VAUGHAN-JONES,
1, WATER LANE, LONDON.

MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

(*Extract from the Lancet.*)

We have examined the stock of Hungarian Wines in the cellars of Mr. Max Greger, of 7, Mincing Lane, the Agent of the Chamber of Commerce of Vienna, for introducing the Hungarian Wines to the notice of English consumers. A great deal of Hungarian Wine is also sold in this country under the false title of French and Portuguese Wines, better known to ordinary Wine drinkers. But they should need no such recommendation. We found in Mr. Max Gregers' cellars, Wines which can favourably compare with the highest class of French and Rhenish Vintages. Amongst Red dinner Wines, the Carlowitz (dry and selected,) and amongst White Wines, the Somlau and white Œdenburg (selected) are remarkable for excellence of flavour, for delicacy, and for soundness. Many of the Hungarian Wines are of high alcoholic standard, and for all medical purposes, as for ordinary consumption, they are by far more worthy of notice than most of the common and adulterated French Wines offered at equal prices. The Hungarian Wines are particularly rich in phosphoric acid, and are generally richer in alcohol than the Bordeaux Wines. The dietetical powers of these Wines are of a high order, and *we commend to the Medical profession the pure Wines of Hungary as specially worthy of notice.*

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in Bombay for these Wines, now in such great favour in Europe, and to introduce them in India will supply sample cases containing 1 dozen assorted kinds.

No. 6, Carlowitz	14	8
No. 25 „	18	0
Offner Auslese	24	8
Visonta	20	0
Erlau	16	0

Carlowitz also in Crystal Flagons,
Full Price Lists on application.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE ENCORE WHISKEY.

THE following satisfactory and most convincing evidence shows the absolute purity and safety or using the ENCORE WHISKEY as an Alcoholic stimulant :—

LANCET.—"Remarkably free from Fusel Oil, mild, wholesome, and pleasant."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"Removal of the Fusel Oil is most complete and efficacious."

MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE.—"We can highly commend it as well-fitted for Medical use, being very pure, wholesome, and pleasant."

MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.—"Pure and wholesome and uncontaminated with the mixtures frequently used to give fictitious age and aroma."

MEDICAL RECORD.—"Must rank foremost as the purest of alcoholic stimulants."

PRACTITIONER.—"Perfectly free from Fusel Oil, of extremely mild, and a safe alcoholic stimulant."

SANITARY RECORD.—"Such an excellent dietetic stimulant deserves a widespread reputation."

PUBLIC HEALTH.—"Exceptionally Pure. It would be fortunate for the health of the community if in general use."

NATIONAL FOOD AND FUEL REFORMER.—"All who value their health should use it."

DR H. C. BARTLET, F. C. S.—"Contained less trace of that deleterious and poisonous matter, Fusel oil, than any spirit I have ever submitted to the same searching investigation. The Medical Profession should recommend to their patients no Whiskey which does not come up to this standard."

DR. C. R. C. TICHBORNE, F. C. S. Trinity College, Dublin.—"Carefully examined for Fusel Oil, but none could be discovered. Perfectly free from poisonous metals that are frequently found in Wiskies, and which are very deleterious. Remarkably good quality."

DR. PAUL, F. C. S.—"Perfectly free from Fusel Oil or other injurious substance."

DR. STEVENSON MACADAM.—"Very pure and wholesome and of exceedingly fine equality."

This Whiskey is not only a pleasant and wholesome stimulant for ordinary use, but for delicate constitutions it is invaluable as it will agree with such when no other alcoholic stimulant will, whether in the form of wine or cognac. It is used almost exclusively in the practice of many of the most eminent men in the Medical Profession.

EVERY GALLON GUARANTEED EQUALLY PURE
Price Rs. 20 per dozen.
Wholesale Agents for Bombay,
TRANT AND BRIDGER,
7, Church Gate Street.
Retail Agents,
C. D. FLETCHER, Meadows Street.
DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE, Meadows Street.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 15TH APRIL 1878.

SATURDAY'S commercial advices were on the whole of a pacific character, Consols having advanced from 94⅞ to 95, and French Rentes from 109 to 109½, while Seeds were quieter, Calcutta Linseed to arrive being quoted 1s. per quarter lower; but the political advices received to-day have been interpreted here as decidedly warlike in tone, and the general feeling is that, before the week is out, we shall hear of a declaration of war.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London on Saturday was unchanged, as also were the London General Produce Markets, and in India Exchange Bank Shares the only movement recorded was a decline of 10s. in Chartered Mercantiles.

Cotton in Liverpool on Saturday closed quiet and in favour of buyers, the day's sales only reaching 6,000 bales, but spot prices were unchanged as also were arrivals, although as things are just now, quotations are, to a great extent, misleading, business being only practicable to a very limited extent at any rate.

From New York telegrams of Saturday's date quote an advance of ⅛ in ready Mid. Uplands, and 1-16 cent per lb. in July shipment. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Saturday's Receipts......	6,000	3,000	5,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,978,000	3,762,000	3,862,000

Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 53⅞d. per oz.

The return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc. Rs.	7,81,309
Do. „ Branches	Dec. „	2,54,118
Other Deposits	Dec. „	17,86,181
Loans	Dec. „	7,92,730
Bills Discounted	Inc. „	26,218
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. „	88,460
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. „	6,72,718

These movements show an increase in the trade demand amounting to about 25 lacs, which, under the present dulness in business, was scarcely to have been expected, but in the open market money is decidedly easier than with the Bank, and we are not likely to see any change in the official rates of discount this week.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day the greatest quietness has prevailed, and rates are practically unaltered. In the morning some of the Banks were drawers of demand bills at slightly better than current quotations, but this was only for a slight amount, and at the close Saturday's figures were again the ruling rates, say:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 9d.	„
Credits, 3 „	1s. 8 15-16d.	„
Documents, 3 „	1s. 9d.	„

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business, and quotations are still ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. premium for demand and 1 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERMENT PAPER in the morning was slightly firmer, and some disposition was show to buy, but after the receipt of the political telegrams a quieter feeling supervened, and the market closed nominally at previous rates, say Rs. 93¾ for Fours and Fours-and-a-half, and Rs. 103 for Fives-and-a-half.

In SHARES there has virtually been nothing doing to-day, and in most instances prices are nominally unchanged. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. lower, Colaba Land shares have advanced Rs. 10, and Dhurumsey Spinning have declined Rs. 15, but with these exceptions our list of quotations remains unaltered.

In COTTON the transactions of the day have been insignificant. Sellers are still asking previous rates, but buyers hold aloof in expectation of doing better later on, and barring the limited supplies now coming into the up-country markets, they have certainly got the balance of probabilities in their favour.

SEEDS are quiet but unchanged as regards price. Linseed we still quote at Rs. 6-14 and Guzerat Rapeseed at Rs. 7-13 per cwt.

FREIGHTS have not moved to-day in any way. For Liverpool by steamer we quote £1 ready and £1-2-6 for forward shipment and the same by sailing ships. For Trieste and Venice a considerable business was done on Saturday at 25s. per ton, payable here.

PIECE GOODS remain quiet and unchanged. In the bazaar the demand continues very sluggish, and the same may be said of business from first hands, prices all round being unaltered.

COALS are very strong and inactive demand to arrive, but there are no sellers, and prices in consequence are, to a great extent, nominal.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 13th April as compared with the statement issued on the 6th April:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	61,21,361	69,01,670
Do do. at Branches.	27,06,323	24,52,205
Other Deposits	1,73,79,931	1,55,93,750
Post Bills	46,993	47,032
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,92,023	4,46,789
	3,88,45,631	3,75,41,446
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	27,40,362	27,72,699
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	20,95,646	21,10,048
Loans on Security of do. do.	56,21,229	48,27,499
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,699	4,586
Bills Discounted	1,13,74,991	1,14,01,209
Stamps	3,459	3,390
Dead Stock .... Rs. 5,40,288 Amount applied in reduction „ 1,75,000	3,55,230	3,55,288
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	77,698	1,66,158
Cash and Currency Notes	1,65,73,317	1,59,00,599
	3,88,45,631	3,75,41,446

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP SAVERNAKE, 1,022 tons, Captain J. Prichard, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE S.S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 38 deck passengers.

THE CAPE FINISTER, 881 tons, Captain W. Robertson, arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from Liverpool, 26th Nov., with a cargo of 1,252 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Knoop and Co.

THE SHIP RAPHAEL, 1,543 tons, Captain J. W. Sharman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 22nd Dec., with a cargo of 1,974 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Farnham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain D. Dougherty, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Williams, and 315 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. UMBALLA, 494 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Trimner, and 64 deck passengers.

THE HALL LINE S.S. MACEDONIA, 1,452 tons, Captain J. Laird, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, 12th March, via Liverpool, Malta, Gibralter, Port Said, and Suez, with general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Hay and infant, Captain and Mrs. Cook, Mr. W. Alphins, and Mr. Farrington.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAILS.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. KHIVA, 2,609 tons, Captain George Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with China Mails, and the following passengers:—From Shanghai.—Mr. H. Hertz, and a gentleman. From Yokohama.—Mr. L. Newall. From Hongkong.—Mr. Main, Mr. Alsong, Mr. G. de Cases, Captain Gay, 21 crew Ex Orissa, Mr. Lee, A. Quai, and Mr. LeAmoon. From Singapore.—Mr. John Gill, and one native. From Penang.—Mr. G. Wallesly. From Galle.—Mr. G. Fisher.

The Khiva brought the following cargo:—From Shanghai.—2 boxes gold, 2 boxes silk piece goods, 342 chests tea, and 21 packages silk. From Hongkong.—85 boxes specie, 1 box rupees, 5 boxes gold leaves, 54 boxes silk piece goods, 9 boxes white copper, 17 cases fans, 237 cases glass bangles, 69 cases umbrellas, 1,676 packages sugarcandy, 49 packages sundries, 51 cases glass beads, 21 packages paper, 1,054 ingots copper, 8 cases false pearls, 109 packages silk, 1 bundle bamboo screens, 70 bundles matting, 166 boxes preserves, 6 packages brass nails, 20 cases vermillion, 2 cases fire crackers, 2 boxes cigars, 111 packages tea, 386 packages alum, 21 packages chinaware, 10 packages munseel, 2 packages chinaroots, 15 packages kupoorkutchree, 3,600 jars, 19 packages silkwaste, 23 cases brass leaves, and 34 packages aniseed. From Singapore.—2 cases cigars, 42 bundles rattans, 7,295 pieces horns, 4 bundles elephant teeth, 36 bags pepper, 72 slabs tin, 18 packages nutmegs, 7 bags rice, 528 packages benzoin, and 5 packages fruits. From Penang—513 slabs tins.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
14	Cape Finister	Robertson ...	Liverpool, Nov 26.
15	Raphael	Sharman	Liverpool, Dec 22.
	Agra	Toms	Rangoon, March 4.
	Khiva (s)	Lee	Shanghai, March 22.
	Umballa (s)	Turner	Bussorah, March 28.
	Macedonia (s)	Laird	Glasgow, March 12.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Bhownugger, April 14

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
15	Sumatra (s)	Anderson	Aden and Suez.
	Jane Avery	Dodds	Bremerhaven.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Vingorla, Dougherty, to K Coast and Kurrachee. Ship Savernake, Prichard, to Liverpool.

The brig Keerata Roodrin, to Cochin and Colombo, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.			
11	Commilla (s)	Hutchinson	Rangoon, Apr 5.
	Arabia (s)	Mann	Moulmein, Apr 4.
	Farragut	Wilbarn	Boston Mass Us.

DEPARTURE.

April 11—Steamers Reliance and Sir John Lawrence.

PASSENGERS.

Per Arabia—Mrs Darwood, and Masters Darwood, Miss Wilkinson, Mr Bailey, Miss Foster, Mrs Ady, Miss Grey, Miss Stacey, Mr C M Lawrence, Dr Griffiths, Mr and Mrs Finlay, and 2 infants, Mr and Mrs Man, 5 children, Mr Mandcock, Miss Beale, Mr W Darwood, Revd Mr Bray.

Per Commilla—Col Trevor, Mr and Mrs Halliday, Mr Vansittart, Mr Simeon, Mr Allnutt, Mr and Mrs Duke, Mr Ferrie, Mr Hebbert, Mr Griffin, Mr Penny.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.			
13	Meinam (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Africa (s)	....	Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Africa:—Rev Luke Rivington, Mrs Goodsir, 2 Misses Goodsir, Master Goodsir, 3 children, Mr W Probert, Mrs Probert and child.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Meinam, from Madras: to Marseilles—Mrs Ross Thompson and child, Mr and Mrs Hegt, 2 children, Major A O H Clay, Mr T G Gillespie.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—1,200 bundles nail rod iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.
Zante s—2,547 sheets and 569 bundles sheet iron, Khimjee Jewa.
Trentham Hall s—10 cases slates, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

FROM LONDON.

Cervin s—16 boxes moselle and 15 boxes still hock, Ardaseer Jamsetjee.
Sicily s—51 boxes bar soap, Abdoolhoosein Goolamhoosein.
Strathleven s—15 cases candles, Surufally Heptoola; 11 packages glassware, Abdoolrussool Ebrahim.
Glamorgan s—8 kegs iron nails, Mahamedally Habutbhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Polluce s—9 cases glassware, Mahamed Jetha.

FROM GLASGOW.

Italia s—13 casks roll sulphur, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.
India s—2 cases cotton thread, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

FROM NEW YORK.

Gamecock—10,000 cases kerosine oil, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merioneth—187½ cwts myrabollums, Jaitha Pursotum; 50 bales hemp, Killick, Nixon and Co; 403 cwts myrabollums, Jaitha Persotum.
Albulia s—260 cwts B. horns, Oomerbhoy Chandabhoy.
O Mclellan—501 cwts myrabollams, Leejee Mooljee; 116 bales cotton, Munsukbhoy Bhagoobhoy; 133 bales cotton, Moosa jee Khanbhoy; 51 bales cotton, Geerdhurlall Futtaychund; 100 bales cotton, Motilal Runchordass; 96 bales cotton, Hurry Damjee.
Nellie Martin s—78¾ cwts myrabollams, Finlay, Scott and Co; 47 bales cotton, Ghella Khimjee; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 26 bales wool, Gugurdass Hurkoosaldas.
India s—135 cwts coir yarn and 12½ cwts coir rope, Tricomdass Lowjee; 2 bales wool, Bhanjee Luckmedass and Co; 11 bales wool, Currimbhoy Ebram; 50 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee; 50 bales cotton, Stearn, Hobart and Co; 50 bales wool, Lilladur Govindjee; 100 bales cotton, Munilal Vurujlal.
Ardencluths—116 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 100 bales cotton, Bhugwandass; Moolchund.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra s—5 cases shawls, Tarachund Gunshamdass.
Cervin s—271½ cwts dry ginger, Bhanjee Purshotum; 16 bales hides, Rujubally Shirajee.
Bokhara s—4,000½ cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 825 cwts myrabollams, Forbes and Co; 7½ cwts fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 7½ cwts fishmaws, 4 bales hides and 8 bales skins, Goolamhoosein Parpia; 59 cwts M of P Shells, Dawoodbhoy Hassum.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Tamora—250 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 250 cwts bones, Allimahamed Hassum.

FOR HULL.

Alabama s—15,000 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Cervin s—1 bag coffee, Vinay and Co.
Norris—534 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Polluce s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 150 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Polluce s—2 bales skins, J Jairam; 100 bales hemp, 50 bales cotton waste and 500 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co; 98 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 150 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 75 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.
Sumatra s—1 bale cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

India s—325 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra s—4 bundles shawls, Hajee Ahmed Abdool Carrim.
Polluce s—3 pots coolfa oil, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Algitho s—87 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund; 300 bales cotton, Manuckjee Shapoorjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—4 cwts cambay stone, Rewadass Damoder; 3¾ cwts cambay stone, Ebram Noordin; 100 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram; 65 bales cotton, E D Sassoon; 15 bales twist, S N Tullatee; 100 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 10 bales twist, Ellias Ally; 11 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 13 chests opium, E J Abraham; 66 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 102½ chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 14 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmall and Co; 18 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 10 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 5 chests opium, N J Eoram; 39 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 52 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s—22½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, Tarachund Sittaram; 77 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 12 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 38 chests opium, E J Abraham; 38 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 4½ chests opium, Dewkerson Rambedas; 6 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 1 chest opium, M S Gubbay; 9 chests opium, M A Dhunjee.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 16.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Further directions on Commissioners Report.

1192-75—Shapoorjee and T—Dewcooverbai vs. Cursondass Luckmidass.

PETITION.

In the matter of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy deceased [Act 28-66—Macfarlane and G—Heerbai—Petitioner.

LONG CAUSES.

705-76—Pestonjee K—Perozshaw Cowasjee P vs Cursetjee Nusserwanjee C and others—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.
444-77—Janarchun and G—Awabai vs Mithibai—Jefferson and P—Part heard.
534-77—Craigie, L and O—Dwarkadass Vussonjee and others vs Sadooba Sadoojee and others—Rimington H and C—Part heard.
631-77—Jefferson and P—Dhunjee Mowjee and another vs Mahomedally Abdoolally—Lynch and T.
691-77—Prescot and W—Luxmibai vs Cowasjee Hormusjee—Janardhun and G.—Settled.
515-77—Lynch and T—Govindass Boocakidass vs Joravermul Humuntram and others—J C Cama and Macfarlane and G

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

701-77—Pestonjee K—Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna and others vs Ludha Nuthoo—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.
668-77—Balkrishna and B—Radhabai vs Bal Bapu and others—Crawford and B.—Part heard.
267-77—Hearn, C and L—The East India Bank vs Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey—Jefferson and P.
304-77—Hearn, C and L—The East India Bank vs Kessowjee Naik—Ardesir and H.
393-77—Muljee and B—Nanjee Dewjee vs Nathoo Soonderjee and others—Rimington H and L and Shapoorjee and T.
505-77—Macfarlane and G—Cassedass Munsookram vs Veyshunker Govershunker.—Balkrishna and B.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

124-76—Craigie, L and O—The Maneckjee P S and W Co vs Sha Casidass Rajaram.
32-77—Lynch and S—The L B and M Bank Limited vs Choonilall Maneckiall.
47-77—Lynch and S—The L B and M Bank Limited vs Sumjoobhoy Buxoobhoy.
54-77—Lynch and S—The L B and M Bank Limited vs Alum Khan.
56-77—Lynch and S—The L B and M Bank Limited vs Mahomed Cassum.
57-77—Lynch and S—The L B and M Bank Limited vs Moulvie Amdoolla.
61-77—Lynch and S—The L B and M Bank Limited vs Fukroodeen Khan B.
71-77—Lynch and S—The L B and M Bank Limited vs Munishunker Maneckiall.
74-77—Tyabjee and S—Noorcodin Shaik vs Mohedein Rhawbin Mahomed and another.
121-78—Shapoorjee and S—Sorabjee Cowasjee vs Dadabhoy Rustomjee.
135-78—Shapoorjee and S—Thackersey Khetsey and others vs Chandabhai Navalram.
142-78—Ardaseer and H—Waljee Nursey and others vs The G I P Railway Co.
148-78—Inperson—Pestonjee Bapoojee vs Albert Vinay.
151-78—Ardaseer and H—Babajee Dajesett vs Dhunjeebhoy Framji—Ardaseer and H for 2nd defendant.
154-78—Macfarlane and G—Ballajee Naganna vs Taloockchund Manockchund.
156-78—Bhaishunker N—Hemraj Luckmidass vs Veerjee Jairam.
157-78—Hearn C and L—Cassibai vs Ladkorebai widow and another.
167-78—Macfarlane and G—Sudhabhoy Ebram vs Meenbai widow.
168-78—Shapurjee and T—Nanjee Premjee vs Luckmidass Hunsraj.

For Investigation under Sec 408 of Act X of 1877.

In person—Chandbee vs Oomer vulud Mahomed.

OLD LONG CAUSES.

791-77—Craigie, Lynch and O—Mooljee Purshotum vs Cassidass Pranjevundass and another—Macfarlane and G.—Part heard.
55-78—Jefferson and P—Hassumbhoy Viaram vs Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy—Khunderao M.
621-77—M H Khan—Chabaldass Valabdass and others vs Lalbhai Walabbhoy—Fletcher and S.
660-77—Tyabjee and S—Bai Luckmibai vs Sha Moolchund Khooshall and others.—Prescot and W and Ardaseer and H.
575-77—In person (a pauper)—Sindee Kurruma Goolam vs Memon Abdoola A.—Mr Turner.
753-77—Shapurjee and T—Haredass Waljee vs Dewkavahoo alias Megbai—Shamrao P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 14th April 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·893
Temperature of the Air	82·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·1
Dew Point	63·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·536
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1 0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)...	75·0
General Direction of wind......	NW, NNW, N, NNE, N, NNW NW, NNW, NNE, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	412.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 12.

Werge, Lieut, 11th Bombay N I, on leave, from Cutch.

APRIL 13.

Candy, Lieut, 14th Bombay N I, on duty, from Mhow.

APRIL 15.

Douglas, Major General, R A, on duty, from Lucknow.
Hay, Lieut, 1st Lancers, on leave, from Poona.
Prior, Sub-Lieut, 20th Bombay N I, on leave, from Baroda.

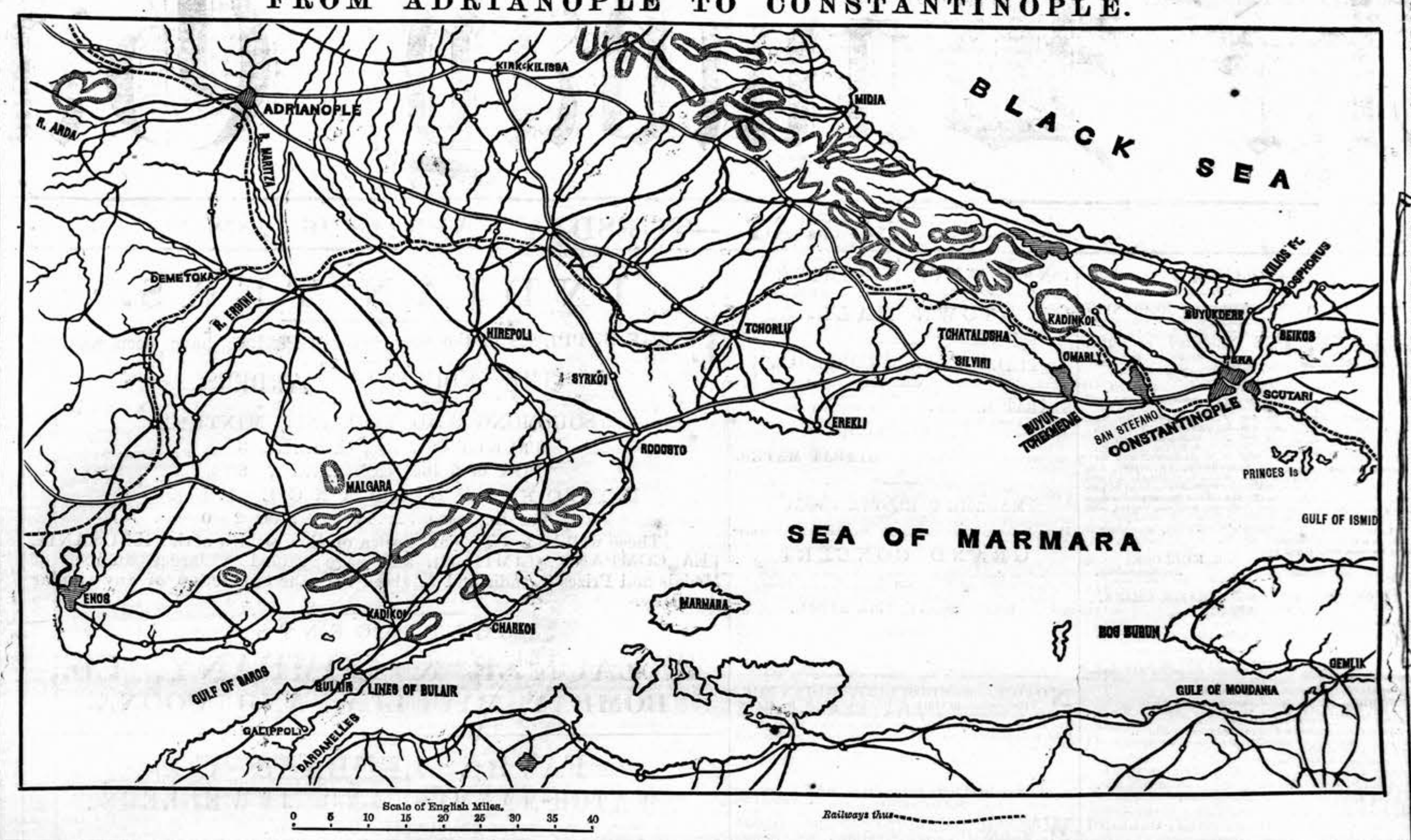
DEPARTURES.—APRIL 13.

Stack, Major, 3rd Lt Cavalry, on duty, to Neemuch.
Porter, Lieut, 28th Punjaub N I, on duty, to Moradabad.

APRIL 15.

Skardon, Surg Major, 5th Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Studdy, Capt, R H A, on leave, to England.
Douglas, Major General, R A, on duty, to England.
Trimnell, Surg Major, on leave, to England.
Malloch, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

FROM ADRIANOPLE TO CONSTANTINOPLE.



CALENDAR FOR APRIL, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon .... 17th, 10h. 48·6m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
April.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 16	......	5 44	6 15	10 40 m 10 38 a	4 20 m 4 41 a
Wed. 17	English Mail expected.	5 43	6 16	11 23 m 11 17 a	4 56 m 5 25 a
Th. 18	Maundy Thursday.	5 43	6 16	0 8 a 11 55 a	5 37 m 6 7 a
Fri. 19	Good Friday.	5 42	6 16	0 52 a	6 17 m 6 50 a
Sat. 20	......	5 41	6 16	0 36 m 1 36 a	6 59 m 7 34 a
Sun 21	Easter Sunday.	5 40	6 17	1 17 m 2 22 a	7 41 m 8 21 a
Mon. 22	......	5 40	6 17	2 1 m 3 14 a	8 26 m 9 16 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charge strictly moderate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

RUSSELL—April 2nd, at Manora, Kurrachee, the wife of Allen Russell, B. I. S. N. Company, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LIVINGSTONE-LEARMOUTH—MILLAR—April 10th, at St. James' Curch, Anarkli, Lahore, by the Rev. W. H. Tribe, Arthur Cotton Livingston-Learmouth., Assistant Engineer, Punjab Irrigation, to Lizzie, second daughter of Colonel F. J. Millar, Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur.

DEATHS.

SEATON—March 31st, at Moulmein, the wife of Major W J Seaton, M. S. C., Conservator of Forests, British Burmah.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1878.

ENGLAND is not making more friends for herself by her delays in declaring war. Possibly, even prompt action three months ago on the part of the British Government would have failed to detach Austria from the Triple Alliance of the Emperors; but the hesitating policy pursued for so long by Lord Beaconsfield's Ministry while the Russians were busily engaged in consolidating their newly acquired power in the Balkan Peninsula could not but have the effect of inclining Austria to believe that the safest course she could take would be to throw in her lot with her formidable neighbour. The telegrams we have published for the last day or two seem to show that this is what has actually happened; and that, while the Russians occupy Roumania and compel Servia to disband her army so as to leave them perfectly free to defend Roumelia against an English invasion, Austria means to compensate herself by seizing Bosnia and Herzegovina, and so strengthening her position as an Adriatic Power if she must abandon to Russia the control of the lower Danube. Russian diplomacy has also overcome apparently the objections of Turkey to the fulfilment of the Treaty of San Stefano. The Sultan has delayed the evacuation of the Bulgarian fortresses and clung to Constantinople, thinking England might afte all come to his aid; but now he is summoned to surrender Schumla and Varna, and it is rumoured that, despairing of a restoration of his fallen fortunes in Europe, he contemplates moving his Court to Scutari and thus himself accomplishing Mr. Gladstone's "pay and baggage" policy. If he does go to Scutari, it is safe to prophesy that he will never return to Constantinople. The English would not replace him there, if they conquered the Russians, and this work of conquest will be of a very serious kind indeed. Its difficulties accumulate from day to day, for it is now probable that, even if the British Fleet succeed in forcing the passage of the Bosphorus, not a foothold will be found on the shores of the Black Sea for an English expedition. The Russians seem to have very little dread of being attacked in Armenia, for they are marching their main army from Erzeroum to Batoum, whence it will be, no doubt, conveyed to Varna or the mouth of the Bosphorus.

THE particulars we published the other day regarding the strength of the British naval force in Eastern waters were, perhaps, not sufficiently precise to reassure the public mind, which has been disturbed by wild rumours of impossible Russian attacks on the Indian seaports. It is, obviously, of no use to count the number of guns on the British side against the possible armament of the Russian squadrons, and to say compendiously, "Oh! we have the "larger number of guns, and therefore we must "beat the enemy." The value of a gun in maritime warfare depends on the kind of ship that carries it—and all sorts of different values may, therefore, be placed on the 90 guns, for instance, which Admiral Corbett has in the ships of the squadron under his command. A more elaborate and detailed examination of the character of our naval defences seems, therefore, to be desirable; and we have compiled from the *Navy List* the following statement of the ships belonging to the East India and the China Squadron respectively:—

EAST INDIA SQUADRON.	CHINA SQUADRON.
Undaunted, 31 guns (flagship of Admiral Corbett, C.B.)	Audacious, 14 guns (flagship of Admiral Hillyar, C.B.)
Diamond, 14 (corvette).	Penelope, 11.
Rifleman, 4.	Modeste, 14 (corvette.)
Arab, 4	Charybdis, 17 (Do.)
Daphne, 5 (sloop).	Egeria, 4 (sloop.)
Vestal, 9.	Also, the following swarm of gunboats, carrying 4 guns each:—Fly, Foxhound, Frolic, Growler, Hart, Hornet, Kestrel, Magpie, Midge, Swinger, Silvia, Moorhen, Mosquito, Nassau, Sheldrake, Thistle, and the Curlew, 3 guns.
Wild Swan, 6.	
Teazer, 4.	
Flying Fish, 4 (ordered home lately, and stopped in the Mediterranean on its way.)	

It will be at once observed that the 31 guns of the wooden frigate *Undaunted* would count for very much less in actual warfare than the 14 guns of the *Audacious* or the 11 of the *Penelope*. These last two ships are the only ironclads England has at sea between the Cape of Good Hope or the Isthmus of Suez and Yokohama. Neither of them stands very high in the list of the ironclad fleet. They are both, along with the *Triumph* (14 guns), which has just been ordered to join the Pacific Squadron, reckoned as belonging to the fourth class of iron clads. Their armour plates are, however, from 6 to 8 inches thick, and their armament consists of 12-ton guns. It is certain, therefore, that they would be more than a match for any ironclads that Russia could keep at sea. There exists, apparently, some doubt as to the exact strength of the Russian navy, but the best account we have seen credits it with 8 frigates carrying 76 guns and 3 corvettes carrying 10 guns, or 86 guns in all. These guns are 12 or 9 ton, and the thickness of the armour plating in the ships varies from four to six inches. It is exceedingly improbable that there are now more than two or three of these ironclads in the Northern Pacific; and as, in case of need, our China Squadron could be reinforced from the Pacific Squadron, there is nothing to be feared as to what the Russian ironclads may do in this direction. Admiral de Horsey, commanding the Pacific Squadron, has for his flagship the *Shah*, carrying 18 twelve ton guns, and reputed to be the fastest ship in the British Navy. She is an iron frigate cased with wood, of the *Inconstant* type, and might probably be relied on to hold her own against any armour-plated man-of-war in the world. As for the Russian wooden ships, it is not likely that anyone of them will show its nose outside Petropaulovski harbour; if it does, it will rush on certain destruction. India, therefore, is secure enough on this side. As for the Russian squadron now lying in some American port, we should think it could hardly succeed in slipping out, running the gauntlet of the formidable British Squadron on the North American station, and making its way eastward. But, in order to be prepared against even this improbable contingency, the British Government might spare an ironclad to strengthen Admiral Corbett's Squadron, and to be stationed either at Bombay or Galle, within reach of the telegraph, so that it might be always ready to defend any threatened point.

THE short debate with reference to the Vernacular Press Act which took place in the House of Commons on the 19th March indicates clearly that there is one more Indian subject which is likely to receive prominent attention this season from the British Legislature. The train is already in motion for an onslaught on the Licence Tax, the importance of the Government of India's legislation regarding which will certainly not be diminished by the fatal riot in Surat; and now we feel confident that in a few weeks more the policy of the Government of India will come in for severe criticism in connection with what the native editors are delighted to call the Gagging Act. When Reuter telegraphed the brief summary of the debate of the 19th March which appeared in the Indian papers three weeks ago, an important fault of omission was committed, for we were told what Mr. O'Donnell and Lord George Hamilton had said, but no mention was made of the distinct disapproval of the Act which was expressed by Mr. Gladstone. The advocates of the Act were probably delighted to find that the opposition to the measure had been led by Mr. O'Donnell, a Home Ruler of such notoriety that his advocacy of any cause is almost sufficient to secure its political damnation; but they would have been less jubilant had they heard of the almost sorrowful tone in which the ex-Premier referred to the Act. It is true that Mr. Gladstone deprecated discussion on Mr. O'Donnell's motion, but he did so only on grounds of form. He thought there was not sufficient information before the House to enable it to decide upon the subject one way or another, but at the same time he spoke in the tones of a man of advanced sentiment who could scarcely believe that the Government of India had made such a distinct retrogression from the policy of conceding to India the liberty of free speech as had been attributed to it. Reuter made another mistake in saying that the establishment of a Press Censorship in Bengal and Bombay was alleged by Mr. O'Donnell to be "subversive of the English constitution." It was difficult to understand how the Government of India's actions could have any such formidable effect, and Mr. O'Donnell therefore appeared to have been talking nonsense. What he said, however, was very different. The terms of his motion were that the Vernacular Press Act was "legislation for our Indian "fellow-subjects subversive of the funda-"mental principles of the British Consti-"tution," and that the Act should not be adopted without the House of Commons being previously consulted upon the urgent necessity of such a course. This was sensible enough. One of the great principles of the English Constitution has, after a series of national struggles which reflect honour upon the independent feelings of Englishmen, become the liberty of speech and writing. The writer of the pamphlet, "The Crown and the Cabinet," indisputably remarks that the Constitution of England is largely a growth, a set of ever-accumulating usages, the last of which has the effect of modifying those that have gone before and of prevailing in their stead. "This being the case, the first duty of "Englishmen is to guard against reactionary in-"novations, remembering that what they tolerate "to-day will to-morrow be used against them "with the force of law." The freedom of speech and writing which Englishmen enjoy is one of those usages, and it is doubtless the duty of every Englishman who desires to uphold the principles of a Constitution which has become the most admirable that is known to history to see that nothing is permitted to be done in any part of the British Empire which may lead back by degrees to the days when Defoe had his ears nailed to the pillory because of his boldness in denouncing the actions of the authorities. Mr. O'Donnell's proposition, therefore, appears to us to have been moderate and sensible. It is remarkable how usages

"Broaden slowly down from precedent to precedent,"

and it was no doubt his desire that nothing should be permitted to be done without protest under the Imperial *régime* of India which could in the course of time be used as an argument for similar retrogression in other parts of the British Empire. Mr. Gladstone appears to have held similar opinions. It appeared to him that the matter was undoubtedly "one of great gravity." He had rarely read any amendment affecting the proceedings of the Government of these countries with greater pain than that with which he had read the recent order touching the press of India. These feelings would, he thought, be shared even by Her Majesty's Ministers. "For "my own part, it appears to me that the objec-"tions which obviously apply to a measure such "as that which has been adopted, are so strong, "that I must, in common fairness, and in "common sense, presume that the Indian Gov-"ernment have seen reasons of great stringency "in order to induce them to resort to this "extreme proceeding." It was only because of the gravity of the action taken by the Government of India that he thought it inexpedient to discuss Mr. O'Donnell's motion. He desired more authentic information before the subject was discussed; and it is improbable that when he receives that information—when he reads the Government of India's Act and observes how stringently it has provided for Government officials being the only critics of their own action in the Native Press, and when he sees what exaggerated importance has been attached to a string of childish ebullitions of discontent, which will naturally be inseparable from the thoughts of the natives of India so long as they are under an alien Government, even though that Government may be the wisest and kindest in the world—it is improbable, we repeat, that he will not oppose with vigour an action of the Government of India which is distinctly opposed to the principles of the English Constitution under which that Government ought to live, move, and have its being.

There was a time—not much more than a year ago—when Lord Lytton appeared to be a stanch advocate of the English constitutional principle of free discussion even as regards the Native Press. During the Delhi Assemblage, he received a deputation from the Native Press, and in his reply he breathed a tolerant spirit which appears to have deserted him in a marvellously short space of time. He confessed that he would be an unworthy representative of Her Majesty the Queen "if he could for one "moment doubt the loyalty of *any* portion of Her "Majesty's Indian subjects." It was also with especial pleasure that he received the loyal sentiments (contained in the native editors' address) from gentlemen whom he recognised as "the "natural and the acknowledged exponents of the "opinions of the people of this country." Nay, he went further than this. "Her Majesty's Go-"vernment, and, in fact, no Government can give "satisfaction, to every section of the community, "and therefore *it must be prepared to be criticised*." For himself he regarded criticism as productive of a healthy political atmosphere, and he was quite confident that the privileges enjoyed by the native editors would not be abused. After delivering all these fine sentiments, he cordially welcomed the native editors to Delhi. About a year after this, however, we find him in his place in Council denouncing the Native Press, and advocating that it may be rigorously muzzled. But it is the fate of few men who talk much, and act only as if moved by the impulse of a moment, to be entirely consistent. In his political economy, Lord Lytton has been convicted of uttering the most liberal sentiments at one time, and at another turning round upon himself and refusing to be guided by what he contemptuously calls doctrinaire principles of that science. He has extolled the Native Press as true exponents of the native public, and yet has been the means of putting fetters upon the expression of native opinion. He has compared himself to the fairy tale prince who got over his difficulties by stuffing cotton in his ears; and yet he was not able to withstand those "feeble pellets of the brain" which native editors chose to shoot through their farthing tubes at him and his great Government. Obviously, Consistency, thy name is *not* Lytton. Having once entered upon a crusade against the Native Press, he and his Councillors, hot with their new idea, are now preparing to carry it out with vigour. A few days ago, some portions of the Native Press were congratulating themselves that the Press Act was to be nothing more than a name on the Statute-Book. The telegram which we published yesterday morning from Calcutta will, however, convince them of their mistake. According to the statements of our correspondent, one Bengal paper has already been suppressed; and a serious aspect of the affair is that it has apparently been suppressed without any explanation of its offences. This is the kind of legislation which it is the duty of the House of Commons to refuse to sanction and we hope it will do so.

No particulars have yet been received in Bombay about the wreck of the Childwall Hall, and there is no reason for making it appear to be worse than it probably is. A contemporary has stated that the steamer in all likelihood left Liverpool with 30 or 40 passengers bound for India. This is very improbable. The passengers by the class of steamers that the Childwall Hall belongs to are, [illegible] than half-a-dozen at this season of the year. The list published by the home papers in advance of the sailing of the steamer did not contain more than six names. Of these, two passengers have been ascertained to be safe—that is to say, they did not sail in the Childwall Hall—and it is unreasonable to suppose that the two or three passengers who were actually booked could in a few days have been swelled to the somewhat portentous extent mentioned by our contemporary. The Rev. Mr. Horsfall and a Miss Hammond are the only passengers regarding whom a little uncertainty can be entertained about their having sailed, and these may have been saved. The telegram to Bombay states that 27 lives at the least have been saved. Now, it is improbable that the ship's crew and passengers numbered more than 60 all told. Therefore we have no reason to believe that more than 30 persons have lost their lives by the disaster, of whom at the outside not more than three could have been passengers. Of course even that number makes a very melancholy list of mortality, but if the travellers between England and India desire to derive any consolation from the calamity, they have it in the fact that very few, if any, of their number can have been sacrificed. The Cape of Sagres, on which the wreck occurred, is about six miles to the south of Cape St. Vincent, and is considered at all times a dangerous point of land. Commanders of steamers bound for India generally steer a southerly course until they reach Cape St. Vincent; then they turn round to Cape Sagres and steer easterly along the Algarve coast, until they arrive at Gibraltar. The captain of the Childwall Hall is—perhaps it may now be right to say *was*—Mr. Putt, who is remarkable as being one of the most cautious men commanding between England and India. It is said of him that he would rather steer fifty miles out of his course than run the slightest risk with his vessel. Therefore the calamity, unexplained as it is, appears all the more remarkable. It is probable that he may have experienced very bad weather in the Bay of Biscay, and that he lost his reckoning; or he may have been caught in a fog and mistaken Cape St. Vincent for its bolder southerly neighbour; or his engines may have broken down and been the cause of drifting him helplessly upon the rock-bound shore. But whatever the reason, we have as yet not the slightest reason for supposing that a large number of passenger lives have been lost in the Childwall Hall, and from what is known of the captain—who has probably lost is life in remaining by the ship for which he cared so much—the accident has probably been one over which man could have but little control and which might happen to the most splendid class of steamers in the world.

FESTIVITIES A BHOWNUGGUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGUR, APRIL 13.

IN my letter last week describing the ceremony of the Installation of the Thakore Sahib of this place on his *gadee*, I deferred sending you an account of the various forms of rejoicing by which the event was celebrated. Well, then, first of all there was the general illumination, which lasted for two days. The principal streets of the town were decked out with rows of glass *butties*, hanging from pillars of various devices. It was altogether a good attempt at imitating on a small scale what we are accustomed to see in Bombay on general illumination nights; and when I say that the lights were bright, your readers will perhaps guess that no unconscientious Borah contractor was allowed to make his fortune (as is sometimes the case with us in Bombay) from gallons of bad oil. The effect of the lights arranged on the various temporary arches as well as on some of the new structures was really good. Next in order were the fireworks. These, too, were a stereotype of what are generally seen in Bombay on gala occasions. The great event of the second day was the procession. On the evening of Saturday, the 6th instant, the Maharaja drove in procession through the city in his State coach. The procession was a very long one, comprising, as it did, the whole infantry, cavalry, and artillery of the State, four elephants, the domestic Arabs, khawas, and other groups of servants of the Raja's palace, and carriages containing the various officials. The procession passed from the palace, and on to the Temple of Rowapooree outside the city limits. Thence about lamplight it re-entered the gates, and traversing through the main streets, returned to the palace after 7 p. m. The crowds that thronged the streets to see and cheer the spectacle were a sight in themselves, and if proof were wanting of the enthusiasm with which the people were anxious to welcome their young ruler to the throne of his fathers, here was one. Monday was the day fixed for the official termination of the rejoicings, which it was proposed to wind up with a sort of picnic at a spot of great local fame, called Gadechi. A limited number of European and native guests were asked thereto by His Highness, and at the appointed time, 5-30 p.m., nearly all invited were present. Gadechi is a spot poetic enough in itself,—a number of hillocks skirted by a pretty expanse of water flowing from a river of the same name. Here is the bund from which the town of Bhownuggur is supplied with water through a canal, hence it is called Gugga (Gowreeshankar) *talao*. The scene on Monday evening here was both lovely and lively,—the sun setting in the distance far, far beyond treeless and solitary plains, the deep quiet of which contrasted markedly with the immense bustle of a thousand merry throats in whose midst we were. For amongst the amusements of the evening were various sorts of races and fireworks,—and these had induced hundreds of people from the city and adjoining villages to travel two, three, four, and even five miles,—some to take part in the races, others to look on. Mr. Proctor Sims, the State Engineer, was the gentleman who had the organising of the races, and well were they managed. Donkey races, bheestie races, pot-filled-with-water-on-my-head races, hurdle races, and races of as many sorts as would even defeat the ingenuity for a time of the versatile Mr. Wilson, of the Great World Circus fame, were successfully gone through. Mr. Sims was here, there, everywhere all the evening long, and the joy which prevailed among the spectators from the Thakore Saheb downwards, and the satisfaction with which those who took part in the sports regarded the award of prizes, &c., showed what a successful starter and judge Mr. Sims made. With the darkness of the evening came a break, which was utilized by His Highness's guests in a most profitable manner, namely, in satisfying the inner man. Then followed [illegible] remarkable for their [illegible] bay manufacture and for a rather pleasing incident. The flying of fire-balloons was on the programme, but the wind was blowing with such force that the balloons took fire before they "took wing." One, however, showed better behaviour than the rest, and was successfully lighted and set flying; but it had not gone far on its career when it evinced inclinations of a disreputable character and became like all headlong coursers, entangled in the tent ropes. Thus was it on mischief bent, when a right gallant hand checked its inebriate propensities as it has erewhile checked others where more useful fabric than that of a tent were at stake. A pleasant moonlight drive brought the picnic to a close.

I telegraphed to you yesterday the news of the Maharaja having offered a lakh of rupees to add a wing to the Rajkoomar College of Kattywar. It has long since been his Highness's intention to testify in some solid shape his gratitude to the academy in which his education was commenced, and he has seized the present excellent opportunity to give it effect. As his very first act of benevolence on his assuming uncontrolled possession of his treasury, this donation will be a memorable one, while his selection of the Rajkoomar College to be the recipient of his bounty is to be commended for the one great reason, that it will convince and re-assure those chiefs of Kattywar and other provinces whose notions of education and the benefits of seminaries are hazy, as to the great good which the British Government seek to effect by endeavouring to transfer princelings from zenanas to colleges. The Thakore of Palitana, for example, a territory which is but the next step from the boundaries of Bhownuggur, has been for years past obstinately refusing to send his sons, two fine grown up lads, to the Rajkoomar College. In the face of all surrounding circumstances, this does look like the result of an entire ignorance of the benefits of education; and the discriminating gift of the Bhownuggur Chief will do a world of good if it can bring home to the minds of princes like that of Palitana a sense of the growing necessity of educating their sons, and, consequently, of turning to advantage the excellent opportunities offered by such institutions as the Rajkoomar College.

There is another excellent example of the generosity of the Thakore of Bhownuggur to which I shall briefly advert. It is a custom for the officers and subjects of a raj to offer *nuzzur* to the chief on his ascending the *gadee*. On this occasion it was resolved that the chieftains and officers of the State should offer a fourth of their revenues and incomes as *nuzzur*. The amount of these *nuzzurs*, together with what the merchants and tradespeople of the territory are willing to give, approaches to nearly fifteen thousand rupees; and this big sum the young Chief has determined to devote towards the relief of sufferers by famine in his territory.

I have scarcely anything more left to add to my description of the various events connected with the Installation. The people are full of rejoicing at the signs amid which the new *régime* has been ushered in. The system of management in the various State departments will be kept intact as it was under the joint administration; and the subjects of the raj are assured that the young Chief is fully alive to the great responsibilities upon which he has entered, and will, fitted as he is by a long course of training, strive to discharge the functions appertaining to them to the best of his ability. The territory he inherits is rich and full of bounteous resources, and the city of Bhownuggur itself is second to none among native towns, except, perhaps, Jeypore, in architectural beauty. The High School, High Court, Engineering Office, the works going on at the bunder, the Female School, the water works, are such as might grace any city. I had an opportunity of seeing the Female School,—a novelty, by the way, in a native State. The school, which is called the Majirajba Kanyashala, in memory of His Highness's late wife, the lady of Gondal, is presided over by Miss Vittabai Sacaram, a pupil-teacher of the Female Normal School. There are about 125 girls attending it, which you will grant is a good beginning. At present the girls are very young, but the intelligent support which the establishment gets from the State is calculated to encourage its work very well. It is housed in a new specially constructed building, which cost about Rs. 50,000. This is a fact which reminds one even at this distance of the deplorable *finesse* which lately deprived the excellent Alexandra Institution of Bombay of the building which it was on the point of having. The narrow-mindedness which is conspicuous in that transaction contrasts very unfavourably with the breadth of view which has been at the bottom of providing a fit home for a female school in Bhownuggur; and I would conclude by hoping that Turkhtsingjee will try to display in his whole career the same intellectual breadth of view in all branches of his administration as was displayed by his predecessors in the matter of education, among many others, and which he has so worthily striven to copy from the very commencement as mentioned above.

GUNPOWDER AND DYNAMITE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is to be hoped that your remarks in Saturday's *Gazette* will be sufficient to frighten the Town Council, Port Trust, and Government officials concerned into *speedy* action for the removal of all the gunpowder, dynamite, and other explosive materials at present stored in the Fort Arsenal in our midst to a safe distance from the city. The residents in the Fort are now, and have been for a considerable time past, living on a volcano, though very few are conscious of the danger, or they would not be so apathetic on the subject. The fire that occurred at the Mint on the night of the 10th instant has at last aroused public attention to the danger of the situation. But, apart from this fire or any one that might at any moment break out in the adjoining Commissariat godowns full of rum and other combustibles, dynamite can be exploded simply by *concussion* without *fire*. This has been demonstrated by recent experiments at home on the torpedo.

Now, I happen to know that there are at the Mint, within 100 yards of the Arsenal, the boilers of two 50 H. P. engines. Every precaution is taken to guard against accidents, but experience teaches us that accidents do occur even in the best regulated establishments, so that the fear of explosion of dynamite stored in the Arsenal from *concussion*, however carefully it may be protected from fire, is by no means imaginary. You say that after our explosion the Russian Fleet of the future would hardly condescend to pick up the little pieces that remained. But, suppose the explosion occurred simultaneously with the appearance of the Fleet in our harbour, and Russian diplomatists are clever at such combinations, what would be the effect of the catastrophe to the British *raj* in Western India?

April 13. B.

SIMPLE POLITICAL ECONOMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This bitter but wholesome pill it is very hard to get the public to swallow with any comfort, more particularly so when Government servants are unreasonably exempted. I myself think that if Government were to *reasonably* tax the rupee, or, say, rupees paid to mankind in Her Imperial Majesty's dominions in India without respect to persons, it would perhaps take effect with the desired result, more particularly if Government took it upon themselves to explain its nature, cause, and, moreover, its absolute necessity, for the good of this land of ours, making it a special duty to din it into the ears of the ignorant poor months before it is enforced. Riots would never be known so that, in a matter of this nature though it may be done with the very best wishes of Government, yet, if trusted to the hands of their grasping unreasonable sattelites, they must and will make a bull of it, causing the poorer inhabitants to think wrongly and imagine that they are imposed upon.

Moreover, if Government would only be pleased to seriously think over the wants and deafening cries of the thousands of starving poor and know and understand that they *must* have bread to live, and accordingly wisely give them this bread, adding to it clothing and shelter, and in lieu take and monopolize their labour all over India, where thousands and thousands of acres of good Government lands are lying uncultivated for want of proper irrigation, and some poor cultivators' beggary would be reduced, Government would from year to year get a larger revenue from the land cultivated, and the irrigation works all over India would prevent famines; in fact everything could be so done as to benefit Government and assist the poor. Government should also, out of policy and good will, try and still reduce the cultivators' rates, which would and must make India a cheap place to live in, causing unbounded happiness amongst all classes and extensive cultivation and trade, putting India on its old footing of being a nice cheap place; whereas all the world knows it is a very expensive place to live in, and the poor cry bitterly under the heavy hand of our Imperial Government; whereas they were happy in the days of the Honorable East India Company.

D. E. W.

STORM OF LOCUSTS.

JUMKHUNDIE, 9TH APRIL.—What a locust storm we had here yesterday afternoon, about 3 p. m. As far as the eye could reach in all sides of the compass, it was nothing but one moving mass of locusts! Where they came from no one can tell. Myriads and myriads passed over us, and what a noise of wings, &c., they made in their flight. Hundreds were knocked down in the *cumblies*. Wherever they alighted they left devastation behind them. People could not move along the road, the swarm was so countless. The earth was darkened by them and it seemed as if there was a total eclipse of the sun. The poor ryots are complaining about the desolation they have left behind. The Chief has preserved about a dozen, and intends to keep them, as a memento of this flight. "The oldest inhabitant" does not remember of a locust storm having ever passed over before. Each locust was about 2½ inches long and there were two knocked down which measured 4 inches long.—*Correspondent Deccan Herald.*

PERFECTION.—MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth, and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world. Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., and D. Fernandez & Co., Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta; De Bourne & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell & [illegible] reffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo and dealers in all principal Towns.—[ADVT.]

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ENQUIRY INTO THE CONDUCT OF THE SEPOYS OF THE 17TH REGIMENT AT SURAT.

SURAT, APRIL 15.

This forenoon at the Officers' Mess-house, Nanpoora, a private enquiry was held into the conduct of the men of the 17th Regiment N. I., who fired ball cartridge at the mob on the 5th instant. The Court consisted of officers from Baroda and Ahmedabad, and was presided over by Colonel Brown. Its object was to make a private report to the Major General.

Everything is quiet throughout the city.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS LAW IN BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

The *Statesman* announces that the letter published on Saturday as having been written by the publisher of the *Sahachar* to the Commissioner of Police was incorrect. The real letter merely acknowledged receipt of the Commissioner's letter, declining respectfully to enter into a bond, and informing him that the *Sahachar* would cease to exist after the next issue.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE KAFFIR WAR.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The latest news from the Cape states that the fighting in the Transvaal is continuous. The situation is described as serious.

RUMOURED MOVE OF THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 14.

It is rumoured that the Porte is arranging to transfer the seat of Government to Soutari in case of war.

THE QUADRILATERAL.

The Russians have requested the Turks to hasten the evacuation of Shumla and Varna.

THE RUSSIANS IN ARMENIA.

Latest advices state that the main body of the Russian Army stationed at Erzeroum is marching on Batoum, from which port it embarks.

RUSSIA AND ROUMANIA.

The Russians are treating Roumania as a conquered country.

THE SERVIAN ARMY,

BELGRADE, APRIL 14.

The Servian Army is being disbanded.

NEW MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 14.

The United States Government has recognised the new Mexican Government under the Presidency of Senor Diaz.

THE SITUATION.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The situation is becoming less hopeful.

Advices from Saint Petersburg state that the anti-English tone and popular feeling against England in Russia is increasing.

DEFENCE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 15.

The Porte has issued orders to the Commander of the Turkish troops to resist any attempt at the occupation of Constantinople.

AUSTRIA AND THE PORTE.

The Porte has refused to sanction the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Austrians.

THE QUEEN'S REPLY TO THE ADDRESS TO THE CROWN.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Her Majesty the Queen in her reply to the address to the Crown in reference to the calling out the Reserves which was voted in both Houses last week, thanks Parliament for its loyalty, and says she is sure she can always rely on the House of Commons for maintaining the honor of the Crown and upholding the stability of the Empire.

THE WRECK OF THE CHILDWALL HALL.

Major and Mrs. Lespange and the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Nesfield, besides seven of the crew, are known to have been saved from the wreck of the Childwall Hall. It is believed, however, that all on board have been saved.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand		...1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 9d.	„
Credits,	3 „	„ ...1s. 8 15-16d.	„
Documents,	3 „	„ ...1s. 9d.	„

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, APRIL 15, 4-12 P. M.

French Steamer Tigre, from Suez, arrived.

CAPTAIN SEARLE, Superintendent of Marine at Bombay, has been ordered to remain here instead of going to Calcutta to act for Captain Robinson. This change of arrangements is no doubt due to the fact that Captain Robinson cannot now go on leave, owing to the new regulation as to the stoppage of furlough.

CAPTAIN KEAYS, of the Bombay Commissariat, was sent off suddenly by yesterday's Mail Steamer with sealed despatches.

A CORRESPONDENT makes the very sensible suggestion that any native troops India can spare should be sent to the Cape to fight the Kaffirs and lessen the strain on the European troops of the Empire, instead of being employed against the Russians.

Truth says:—London fog, London smoke, Damascus blade, lizard green, golden lizard, toast, beetle-brown, woodmoss, copper, Florentine bronze, Spanish sky, black pearl, flesh pink and almond-green are a few of the colours which are to be fashionable for ladies' dresses this spring. Verily, we live in an æsthetic age.

BY Imperial decree in the *Peking Gazette*, the Emperor of China has conferred upon Dr. Dennys the decoration of the Dragon, in recognition of the assistance his writings, when in editorial charge of the *China Mail* some nine years ago, afforded towards the suppression of the infamous Macao coolie trade. As very few foreigners have ever been mentioned in the pages of the "father of newspapers," the recognition, though tardy, must be gratifying.

Truth says:—Major-General Oakes is to have a cavalry command should our troops go to the East—and he is a very good and fitting man for the place. He is a smart soldier, though, personally, one of the most untidy ones I ever saw, and probably possesses an intimate knowledge of the ways of all sorts of animals likely to be found in the East, since it was he who (how many years ago?) rode a donkey down Rotten-row, for a bet. Perhaps he will be seen leading his men to victory, on a similar animal, should horses fail!

THE recent cession of territory in the north-east of Borneo by the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu to a powerful British Company, appears, says the *Straits Times*, to have attracted the attention of Ceylon planters, as forming a new and promising field for agricultural enterprise. Moreover, it has, as might have been expected, attracted the hostile notice of Java and Manila press. But neither Holland nor Spain possess the slightest right to interfere in the matter, and, under the protection of the English flag, the enterprise, if conducted with ordinary prudence and care, should prove in every way successful, and be a blessing to the country itself.

THE *Englishman*:—One lesson to be derived from this affair is, we think, that it is highly necessary for the local Governments to keep a tight rein over the fiscal proceedings of the municipalities. Unless this is done, the large powers of taxation that are being given all over the country to bodies of the most miscellaneous composition, ungifted with even a moderate amount of political knowledge, inspired by no adequate sense of responsibility, and puffed up out of all sympathy with their fellow citizens by the little brief authority vested in them, threaten to prove a source of danger of imperial dimensions, and of unknown issues.

A QUESTION having been recently raised as to whether the lien an officer proceeding on ordinary furlough on his substantive appointment is limited to two years, the Government of India have decided that an officer has a lien on his substantive post during ordinary furlough, which is defined to be the first two years of each seperate period of furlough under section 12 of the Civil Leave Code; and that during these two years, therefore, an officer has a lien; but if the furlough under that section exceeds two years, the period in excess is not ordinary furlough, and therefore during this period a Covenanted Civil Servant has no lien on his substantive appointment, but an uncovenanted officer has under section 16 of the Code.

THE Rev. Mr. Hoare has been called "a visionary" because he asserts that Ezekiel xxxviii. 2 styles the Gog who is to come up from the North against Israel, "the Prince of Rosh, Meschech, and Tubal." In our version he is styled "the chief Prince of Meschech and Tubal;" the Hebrew word Rosh, or Rash, or Ras, having been taken in its sense of head or chief. This name Rosh has often been considered to be identical with Russia: and Mr. Hoare assures us that Meschech is the same as Muscovite; and that Tubal is clearly a variant of Tobolsk. All that we have to add is, our fervent hope, that if Russia is meant, the prophecy of Ezekiel may be fulfilled. May we "*turn them back and put hooks into their jaws*"—though it will not be a very easy task, we apprehend.

THE *Englishman*:—Colonel Walton, C.I.E., has been appointed Superintendent of Army Clothing in the place of Colonel Cowper, who succeeds Sir Sam Browne as Director of Army Remount Operations. It was a matter of general surprise that Colonel Walton was not appointed to succeed Colonel Turnbull on his retirement; but the reductions in the Stud Department made it necessary to provide some appointment for Colonel Cowper, so the man of experience, who had officiated before in the appointment, was passed over to find a berth for a deserving, but in this capacity, inexperienced officer. Virtue has at last obtained its reward, for we should find but few in India to disagree with us when we say that it has been chiefly owing to Colonel Walton's exertions with the Volunteers in Calcutta that the Volunteer movement has made so much progress throughout India.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Daily News* reports a severe hail-storm at Serajgunge on the 10th instant:—"Whilst at dinner last night, we had such a hail-storm as has seldom been seen in Lower Bengal. I have never seen anything like it before. It has done a great deal of damage, both to houses and to vegetation. The stones ranged in size from 2½ to 3½ inches in diameter. I saw them measured. Our stable, which was double matted, was pierced as if by gatling bullets, and all the *pucca* houses are marked by the stones. The ground was completely covered, and we gathered boxes and baskets full of ice sufficient to make us independent of the Tudor Company. The trees have been much damaged, and everything in the shape of shrubbery destroyed, as well as the coming mangoes. If they have had anything like this in Rungpore, the tobacco crops will be lost. All our flowerpots and vases have been broken to pieces, cornices and other parts of the house chipped off, and many of the *jilmils* broken."

THE *Madras Mail*:—Weak men are apt to fancy that fussiness is an indication of strength, whereas the opposite is the case; and it cannot be denied that either Lord Lytton, or his wire-puller-in-chief Lord Beaconsfield, is too much given to dissolving news and melodramatic moonlight effects. Now, lime light may answer very well upon the stage, with mimic action and fictitious characters, but it is not equally applicable to prosaic incidents, and the stern, dry task of governing two hundred millions of ignorant impressionable Orientals, just emerging from the life of mediæval Europe. In the case of the Press Law, instead of preparing the public mind for a somewhat startling innovation, and instead of giving the offenders fair warning, and opportunity for amendment, what really happened? The Council meets with closed doors in hot haste. The Viceroy enters pale as death, the dew-drops on his brow. His colleagues tremble in their seats. The Empire is in danger. A farthing newspaper proclaims the advent of Nana Sahib. For two pice it is asserted that the Russians are sweeping down the Bolan Pass. For as small a sum it is averred that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal is out of his senses. It is too late to deliberate. Action alone can save the tottering state. Let all business be stayed, let the standing orders be suspended, till the Press is gagged. It is gagged accordingly. British India takes a new lease of life. And the Viceroy? Well, the Viceroy he breathes again, he recovers colour, he even smiles, takes a sip of curacoa, and starts by train for Simla. The sun, if not the Press, had made Calcutta too hot for him. *Quantulâ sapientiâ mundus regitur!*

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Delhi Gazette* at Meerut, writing under date the 8th inst., says, "I was surprised this morning to see a notice from the Deputy Quarter-Master General of this Division, calling for lists of all non-combatant residents who are able and willing to bear arms. This appears to have roused the martial spirit, so long dormant in a certain class of our community. However, it is certain that the Military authorities have decided upon enclosing all the land between the Railway station and the Hussar lines, including those fine buildings known as the rest houses and the Dragoon Hospital, for the purpose of a permanent rendezvous with deep entrenchments to afford protection to all faithful Christian subjects of the Empress of India. Under any circumstances I have reason to believe that all will unite in a display of loyalty under the tricolor banner when their services are needed. At present the Government are anxious for statistics of the probable number for whom accommodation will be required. The Post office clerk has been busy in receiving some hundreds of Registered letters addressed to the sepoys of the Native Infantry and Cavalry Regiments who are absent on leave, directing their immediate return to head quarters by order of the officers commanding, and I believe similar orders are issued from all other stations. Rumour says that several of the Punjab Regiments, one in particular, the "Khelat-i-Gilzie," have already volunteered for foreign service. As yet there does not appear any excitement among the followers of Islam, and the more enlightened portion of the population are awaiting the ultimatum of the British Lion. We have the assurance of some influential citizens that all the faithful are thirsting for revenge. I shall be glad to endorse this when I see the legions of the Nawab of Rampore and other independent chiefs volunteer to join our standard."

THE *Indian Daily News*:—We may ask why should not companies buy up the State Railways as soon as they are finished, and their commercial value is known? We do not mean under the guarantee system, which is wasteful in itself, and unfair to Government. There is plenty of English and Indian capital seeking safe investment at fair rates. And though the construction of a new line must always be more or less of a speculative character, the purchase of one already in working order, proved by the test of actual receipts, is as secure an outlay as any that can be imagined. It certainly requires no guarantee. We presume that the companies would be charged the actual value of the line, even when, as in the case of the Northern Bengal, this is in excess of its cost. Government has taken the risks, and if the scheme has succeeded must reap the fruits. But whatever the selling price might be the company would gain the profit of the increased economy and efficiency of private management and the prospect of larger receipts, as the progress of the country developes. In existing lines we have seen this steady annual increment and we must expect to find it also in those to be constructed. The investment would, therefore, be a good one for the public. And if we look at the matter from a Government point of view, we find that it appears in a light no less favourable. The Northern Bengal has been made with money borrowed at four per cent., and will probably pay at least five per cent. from the start. Sold at twenty years' purchase of such an income, Government would gain one-fourth of the original cost in ready money, besides all the collateral advantages of improved communications and famine insurance. This would be a success such as has never yet been achieved by the Public Works Department. It would give us, too, some money in hand with which to push on other lines. The relief which would be gained in the matter of supervision would also be a great advantage.

FRAUD.—A Baboo, in the employ of the Forest Department, has been getting into trouble. He was in charge of the Jor Bungalow portion of the Government Forest, and is now in custody of the Police charged with sundry crimes and misdemeanours, including taking bribes and embezzlement. A regularly organised system of robbery appears to have been carried on amongst some of the Forest subordinates for years past. A forged stamping iron has been discovered, and it is probable that it has been extensively used in the forest to mark trees which were afterwards cut and sold, and the proceeds kept by the subordinates.—*Darjeeling News.*

BOMBAY.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the String Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March	Les pupibes de la Garde	Lamotte.
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
Waltzes	Messenger of Love	Coote.
Quadrille	Alhambra	Riviere.
Waltzes	Manolo	Waldteufel.
Galop	Express Train	Kalkbrenner.

A SALUTE of 15 guns was fired from the saluting battery yesterday evening on the occasion of the departure of the Hon. Sir E. Clive Bayley, K. C. S. I., for England.

A DISHONEST GRAIN-DEALER.—Yesterday, Rowjee Dhansee, a hawker of grain, was charged before the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with keeping a false measure of capacity, and was, on conviction, fined Rs. 50.

THE following is a summary of cases which were prosecuted during the past week by the agents for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:—Horses, 4 lame; bullocks, 4 emaciated, 2 sore necked, 6 lame. Total of fines inflicted Rs. 32.

A PRESENTATION.—On Sunday last the clerks on the staff of the goods agent of the G. I. P. R. Company waited upon Mr. Bezonjee Dadabhoy, late goods agent of the company, and presented him with a silver tea set of the value of about Rs. 300, voted to him in December last.

VAGRANTS.—Four Europeans, named Patrick White, James Walsh, James Roonan, and George David were yesterday brought up before Mr. Nana Morojee, and being declared vagrants wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, were ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse in the House of Correction.

THEFT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, two European seamen, named Francis McGee and Charles Reiche, were placed at the bar, charged with stealing two sticks of tobacco from the shop of one Noor Mahomed, situated in the Crawford Markets. Upon the evidence adduced, the prisoners were convicted and fined each Rs. 10, or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a month.

THE Government of India, in the Foreign Department, have sanctioned a deputation allowance at the rate of Rs. 10 per diem, in addition to his substantive pay, allowance, and actual travelling expenses, to Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Disbrowe, Pension Paymaster Presidency Circle, Bombay, for the period during which he was employed as special officer on duty with the Turkish Envoy to the Ameer of Afghanistan.

THEFT BY VAGRANTS.—An European, named Henry Nolan, was placed yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, charged with being a vagrant, and also with stealing a chain of the value of Rs. 2, the property of a Hindoo residing in the Fort. Upon the evidence adduced the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months in the House of Correction.—William Farr, another vagrant, was charged with stealing a pair of trousers belonging to a Parsee, and was, on conviction, similarly dealt with by the Magistrate.

GEORGE MARTIN, the man who ran away from Lahore after stealing some watches which had been entrusted to his care there to be repaired, and who was captured in Kurrachee by the police, left here for Bombay on Friday last in charge of a European constable. He will be sent from there to Lahore in charge of the Bombay police.—*Beacon.*

THE *Deccan Herald* points out that native subordinates too often abuse their power, and that they need strict oversight: "The heads of departments in the Secretariat and other officers should take care how they allow their native assistants too much power. We have some cases in view of mean persecution by natives charged with a little brief authority, which would make the ears of our readers to tingle. We have given the 'word to the wise' which ought to make the European heads of offices think twice before they trust the carrying out of their orders to native subordinates."

MR. NAIRNE.—We remark that Mr. A. K. Nairne, of the chicken celebrity, has been nominated Acting Collector of Tanna during the absence on leave of Mr. Jervoise, the permanent incumbent. It was not quite a month ago that Mr. Nairne was severely censured, and degraded a step for having supported his subordinate in a grave judicial irregularity. The appointment accounts for a rumour which has prevailed in Bombay for some time, but which we did not feel justified in alluding to in the absence of authenticated information, that Government, having been induced to reconsider their decision, had cancelled their former order, and reinstated Mr. Nairne in his former rank in the service. We need hardly say we are heartily glad that Mr. Nairne has at last been treated with some show of justice.—*Indian Spectator.*

VOLUNTEERS' PRIZE SHOOTING.

A MEETING of the Prize Shooting Committee of the Bombay Volunteer Corps was held yesterday evening, when the following rules were adopted:—

1.—The range rules to be adhered to unless any special conditions are asked for by the donor of the prize.

2.—One sighting shot to be allowed at each distance free, and a second one only on payment of a rupee (Re. 1.)

3.—Minimum pull of trigger to be lbs. 7, liable to be tested at any time.

4.—All entrance and other fees to be paid in advance on the ground.

5.—Any fee once paid shall not be returned under any circumstances, and payment of fees shall be considered as an acceptance of the conditions of each match.

6.—Ties to be decided as follows:—1st. By the greatest number of hits. If still a tie. 2nd. By the highest score at longest range. If still a tie. 3rd. By the score at the next longest range. If still a tie. 4th. To be shot off, 5 shots at the longest range.

7. The markers' signalling to be unquestioned except when the officers in charge of the squad or the umpire considers that a proper signal has not been shown. He will then signal to the marker, who will, with the officer or umpire, examine the target, and the result of such examination shall be final.

The following prizes will be shot for on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next:—

MATCH I—18TH APRIL 1878, (THURSDAY.)

Honorary Members' Prize, value Rs. 100.
10 shots at 300 yds. kneeling.
10 shots „ 600 „ any position.
Entrance Re. 1.

Open to all efficient members of the Bombay Volunteers.

The fees received in the match to be apportioned as follows:—

2nd highest score ½.
3rd „ „ 1/3.
4th „ „ 1/6.
Firing to commence at 8 a.m.

MATCH II.—19TH APRIL 1878, (FRIDAY.)

Major Maxwell's Challenge Cup.

This cup will be competed for by teams of seven from each Company (including the Poona Company who may fire on their own range, but on the same date and between the hours of 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.)

The cup to be held by the Company making the highest aggregate score from year to year until it shall have been won three years in succession by the same Company, when it shall become the sole property of such Company.

10 shots at 500 yards any position
10 „ 800 „ „ „

Shooting to commence as soon as possible after the arrival of the train which leaves Boree Bunder at 5-15 a.m., Bombay time.

The order of firing has been determined by lot and will be as follows: B. G. D. F. E. A. C.

The prize and range rules will be observed on these days.

There will be sweeps and matches in addition arranged on the ground.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FOURTH DAY, MONDAY, APRIL 15TH, 1878.

[Before Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Judge.]

CHARGE OF ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

RATNIA H RAJNAK, a Hindo ocart driver employed in the scavenging department of the Municipality, was charged with having, on the 19th January, attempted to murder Gowrie, a woman employed on the same work. He was also charged, on a second count, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to the same woman by means of an instrument for cutting, viz:—a razor. Mr. Russell prosecuted, and Mr. Fox appeared for the prisoner. The evidence for the prosecution was to the effect that the prisoner and the prosecutrix had formerly lived together as man and wife, but about August 1877 she left him and went to live in a Municipal chawl at Oomercarry, taking, as she said, another man, Gunnoo, for her husband. On the morning of the 19th February, the prosecutrix was asleep in her compartment of the chawl, Gunnoo having gone away to his work, when she was awakened to find the prisoner sitting on her head with a razor in his hand, with which he cut her several times about the neck till she became insensible. She was found in that condition and conveyed to hospital, where she remained an in-door patient for a month. She had two severe cuts on her neck, one on the left side and extending under the chin, and the other at the back, besides several smaller wounds. The depositions, taken at the Police Court, of two woman who have since disappeared, showed that they lived in the same chawl with the prosecutrix and heard her cry out, and on going into her compartment, saw the prisoner with a razor in his hand. He ran away on seeing these women enter, leaving the prosecutrix insensible. A police sepoy was called and found a razor with a broken handle lying on the floor of the room. A boy, named Bhabia, who was sleeping at the time in an adjoining room, deposed that he was awakened by cries, and got up and went to the prosecutrix's door, when he saw the prisoner come out and run away.

The prisoner was found guilty, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation. This concluded the business of the Sessions.

COCK-A-DOODLE-DOO.—Buxar, March 27th, 1878. Dear Charivari,—I am encouraged to send you the following by reading in your issue of March 15th, the joke perpetrated by a "Classical Baboo." A gentleman here at Buxar wrote to a native shopkeeper in Calcutta for some Shuttlecocks, and the Baboo replied "That he did not sell fowls himself, but had made enquiries at the Bazars;—Chittagong, Patna and other kinds of cocks were to be had, but shuttlecocks cannot be bought in Calcutta." You may be able to make something of it, I send it to you in preference to the *I. D. N.*, as I think that journal is becoming sufficiently amusing. In the paper of the 21st ultimo is an article headed "Crown and Cabinet," wherein I read Lord Palmerston abandoned his Parliament for two months on full food, and she, which I take it means the "Queen," after being three months on from £1 to £2 of gram a day, came out a perfect born raging fiend, and no one dared light a cheroot on her back, &c. Yours truly, A VISITOR AT BUXAR.—*Indian Charivari.*

APPEALS UNDER THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' ACT.

THE Hon. Sir Charles Sargent and the Hon. Mr. Bayley, Judges of H. M's. High Court, sat yesterday afternoon to hear appeals under the Presidency Magistrates' Act.

THE EMPRESS *v.* LALJEE DYAL.

In this case, the particulars of which were reported in Saturday's *Gazette*, Mr. Gill appeared for the appellant. The interpreter at the Magistrates' Court was called, and said he asked the prisoner (appellant) if he was guilty of cheating, and he answered "No" and he then asked him if he was guilty of criminal breach of trust, and he answered "Yes." The particulars of the charge were not stated to him. Mr. Gill said the appellant merely meant to admit that he had received (or his firm had received) the money in the ordinary course of business. He had been informed by the prosecutor priviously that if he would admit the receipt of the money the charge would be withdrawn and the matter made the subject of a Civil suit, and Mr. Gill was instructed that immediately after the conviction by the Magistrate, the prosecutor's attorney entered the Court requested that, the prisoner having admitted receiving the money, the differences between the parties might be allowed to be settled outside.

Mr. Justice Bayley asked if any one appeared on behalf on Government to oppose the appeal.

The Clerk of the Crown said the Public Prosecutor had received notice of the appeal, but did not think it proper to appear.

Their Lordships quashed the conviction, and ordered a new trial before the Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee.

THE EMPRESS *v.* CHAR. EDWARDS AND JIM. SMITH.

In this case, their Lordships announced that they did not see any reason for interfering with the Magistrate's decision.

The Court then rose.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 11th instant.

Submitted plan and estimate, dated 5th April, prepared by the Resident Engineer for building the foundations of a clock tower and tide gauge well at the entrance to Prince's Dock. The estimated cost of the foundations is Rs. 4,490. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Read also memo. by the Resident Engineer, dated 11th April, submitting a plan showing a modification of the foundations for a tide gauge, well and clock and signal tower, and estimating the cost at Rs. 2,329. The Resident Engineer's memo. gives reasons why a tide gauge, well and signal tower should be placed at the entrance to the dock. The Resident Engineer also read an extract from a letter from the Consulting Engineer, dated 30th November, recommending that the foundations be put in on the entrance pier for the time ball tower. Resolution: the reduced estimate amounting to Rs. 2,329 is sanctioned.

Read letter from Tehmuras Dinshawjee Ankelasaria, dated 2nd April, forwarded by the Acting Traffic Manager, intimating his desire to withdraw from the agreement to lease 543.8.9 square yards land on Mody Bay Port Trust estate, entered into by him. The Traffic Manager states that any expenses incurred on account of the lease can be recovered from the deposit of Rs. 50 left with him. Resolution: the applicant should be allowed to withdraw his proposal to lease on forfeiture of the deposit of Rs. 50.

Read letter from the Acting Traffic Manager, dated 27th March, submitting an offer made by Maum Ally Meer Ally to lease for 50 years 222 2-9 square yards land on Port Trust Mody Bay estate at the following rents:—

For first 10 years Rupee 1 per square yard per annum.
„ next 10 „ „ 1½ „ „ „ „
„ remaining 30 „ „ 2 „ „ „ „

Read minute by members of Land Committee recommending that the lease be granted. Resolution: sanctioned.

On the motion of the Chairman, Captain Kellock was appointed a member of the Harbour and Pilotage and of the Dock Committees.

The following was amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT WEEK TO 9TH APRIL.

21	Vessels piloted into harbour.
24	„ „ out of „
6	„ „ transported.
3	„ „ attended to.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE DUKE'S DICTATORSHIP.

(*Madras Mail.*)

THE following telegrams have reference to the Viceroy's journey to Madras, and the assumption of Dictatorship functions by the Duke of Buckingham:—

TELEGRAM DATED 31ST JULY, 1877.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy.

We strongly feel that if your health enables you to do it, an immediate or very early visit by you to Madras, as you suggest, will be of great possible public service. It will settle many controversies, will dispose of all difficulties of jurisdiction, will enable you when you return to leave settled principles behind you, and will greatly tend to satisfy public mind.

TELEGRAM DATED 6TH AUGUST, 1877.

From Governor of Madras to Secretary of State.

Wrote to Viceroy to-day suggesting his sending somebody of experience, in whom he would place confidence without formal gazette appointment or delegation, to confer with us on measures taken and proposed, saying we should welcome such a mission with pleasure. My suggestion has entire approval of my colleagues here.

TELEGRAM DATED 20TH AUGUST, 1877.

From the Secretary of State to the Governor of Madras.

The Viceroy has communicated to me proposals for administering famine business in Madras, which appear to me wise. The essential point of it is that the management shall be centred entirely in your hands, your staff being strengthened by Secretaries who have had famine experience elsewhere. It will relieve me of much anxiety if you can see your way to agree. We have complete confidence in you, but some of your administrative machinery is circuitous and cumbersome. Such a calamity should be dealt with by your undivided authority free from any impediments of customary routine.

TELEGRAM DATED 6TH SEPTEMBER, 1877.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy.

I have heard with great satisfaction of judicious arrangements concluded between you and the Duke of Buckingham. I believe that concentration of famine management in his hands will be of greatest advantage. The appointment of General Kennedy, in whom you repose well-grounded confidence, will also be very beneficial. I approve generally of your arrangements, reserving any observation I may have to make on matters of detail. Greater stringency in confining relief to those unable to work is no doubt in many places necessary, but every precaution should be taken that consequent requirement of task work is not allowed to press dangerously on those who by privation have become partially incapacitated for labour. I have telegraphed in this sense to Duke of Buckingham.

TELEGRAM DATED SEPTEMBER 13, 1877.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy.

I am very glad you have taken famine business into your own hands. It is far the most important business before you.

It thus appears that the Duke acted with the full approval of the Secretary of State. This fact shifts the responsibility for his violation of the Indian Councils Act to the higher authority. We regret to say that the Blue Book before us contains no protest by either Sir William Robinson or Mr. Hudleston against the usurpation of the authority vested in them by the Queen. The two gentlemen must be weak-spirited indeed not to have resented the reproach of being called "circuitous and cumbersome machines." Lord Salisbury informs the Duke of Buckingham, that the Indian Council "have complete confidence in *you.*" The inference is obvious that they had not complete confidence in His Grace's colleagues. All things considered the infringement of the Councils Act was probably excusable; but no Governor who had had a Temple, or Strachey, or Kennedy, or Frere, or Norman, or Robert Ellis, in his Council would have ventured to act as the Duke of Buckingham did. Sir William Robinson and Mr. Hudleston probably consider they deserve the thanks of the country for allowing themselves to be effaced during the greatest crisis their Presidency has known. But it is no compliment to the Madras Civil Service, that at a time of unprecedented anxiety, the Civilian Members of the Council were found so obstructive, so circumlocutory, and so useless, that the Governor, the Viceroy, and the Secretary of State suspended their official functions in defiance of the clear wording and meaning of an Act of Parliament. If, in a great emergency, Civilian Councillors are worse than useless, might they not be dispensed with in less critical times? The "administrative machinery" provided by Parliament for the Government of this Presidency, is declared to be "circuitous and cumbersome;" it is also costly. What stronger argument is needed to convince dispassionate people that a reconstitution of the machinery is desirable? When the Duke of Buckingham returns to England, and relates to Lord Salisbury, Lord Staplehurst, and others his personal experiences in Madras, the Madras Council may stand in imminent peril of being—as Messrs. Robinson and Hudleston meekly consented to be—snuffed out!

THE DIGBY TESTIMONIAL.—After the business of the Executive Committee, Famine Relief Fund, is over on Monday evening, (April 15) it is intended to present to Mr. William Digby, the Honorary Secretary, the testimonial, consisting of a cheque for Rs. 2,600 enclosed in a sandal-wood box bearing an appropriate inscription, which has been subscribed in acknowledgment of his services to the public during the late famine.—*Madras Mail.*

A MODEL BANK DIRECTOR.—A funny story has come to our hearing. One of the Directors of the Bangalore Bank, in the fulness of his heart not long ago, in the palmy days of the Bank, was induced to put his pen to paper in the shape of his autograph endorsement for about Rs. 3,000 "just to accommodate" a well known citizen of this place. Bill fell overdue, and all the representations made by the Agent to pay up having no effect, the dishonored paper was put into Court, and a decree obtained in the usual course against the Director, as the Bank considered the other party was not worth powder and shot. Strange to say even at this juncture no amount of persuasiveness could induce the Director to part with his coin to retire the bill, and consequently moral force and suasion were brought to bear on the stubborn man by his co-directors, but all without avail. At every successive meeting the Bank Directors lashed themselves into a fury at this backsliding of one of their body, and numerous resolutions (concurred in by the defaulting Director too) were placed on record threatening the unimpressive Bank magnate with all kinds of horrors. But it was no use, to all he turned a deaf ear and as a last resource a body-warrant was applied for and obtained, which was held over his head *in terrorem*, but the difficulty now experienced is to put it in force. Having repulsed all friendly attempts at an adjustment, the erring, but still unrepentent director, was not to be caught napping, and has accordingly made provision for a lengthened barricade and siege within the precincts of his private dwelling, being determined to resist payment of a sum which he says was obtained by another party. We may add that the Director is worth a couple of lacs if rumour e rue.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

GREAT MORTALITY AMONGST PILGRIMS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the Dacca paper:—"We are in a nice pickle here. Pilgrims crowding upon us by every train that arrives, for the purpose of visiting the Nangulbund bath, to perform the ablutionary rites by which to expiate sin—not very different to the Christian baptism by which sins are washed away and buried under the baptismal flood or wave. The pilgrims or Jatrees as they are called, arrive by extra trains in shoals, and on arrival are of course homeless, there not being any place to shelter them; and the weather we have lately had has added in no inconsiderable degree to their discomfort. Mr. Posford has been exerting himself manfully on their behalf. Yesterday the Jatras were removed to Tanapacha, about two miles hence, where some may possibly succeed in getting housed, but we should not have space, were the place ten times large, for the shoals that arrive. Besides Goalundo will, to all appearance, soon become a huge necropolis, as it already is a hospital. Cholera of a fatal type has broken out among the arrivals, and I understand many are dying. Captain Motley is everywhere making arrangements, but notwithstanding all his care and humanity many will never live to reach Nangulbund. There is some special sanctity attaching to the bath this year, and it is supposed that over two millions of persons will be present to avail themselves of the good it is supposed to confer. The mortality is said to be increasing with distressing rapidity."

THE SERVICE DONE BY THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, in criticising the Vernacular Press Act, enumerates the services of the Vernacular Press to the Indian Government and the ruling race in India. The large mass of the people hold not very flattering opinions of the manners, language, institutions or the power of Englishmen. To them the Englishman is a cross between the Quadrumana species and cannibals; he has no country of his own. Europeans assert that their country is on the other side of the Ocean; and as there are but seven oceans and thirteen rivers, which it is not in the province of man to cross, they ought to be living somewhere near India, probably in an island in the Bay of Bengal, not far from the Gangetic Delta, or in the Persian Gulf. Whether Englishmen have a Queen or not, the intelligent Hindu is unable to decide; but he is sure of this that she pays tribute to the Sultan of Turkey, and holds India with his permission. The Sultan permits her to rule India only because the English protect the Mahomedans, and carry Mussulman pilgrims to Mecca. Englishmen are tolerably good mechanics, but they are indebted for their knowledge to the Chinese. The Chinese are the best mechanics in the world, and when the English had once occasion to fight them, the former, without engaging a single soldier, discomfited them by mechanical ingenuity. The English have no language at all. They utter some hissing sounds, by which they communicate their ideas to each other, and they are, in this respect, one step in advance of apes. They have no books, except the Bible, which is a bad translation of Sanscrit works on religious philosophy. What other books they have contain tales of pigs and foxes. They do not recognise the ties of relationship, and the father and the mother drive away a grown up son from home, and will have no more concern for him, whether he be drowned or murdered. Of conjugal affection they have no idea, and it is only carnal passion which keeps man and woman together. The Vernacular Press has indeed done a signal service to the ruling race, in having uprooted such absurd and dangerous notions.

THE HON'BLE STEWART COLVIN BAYLEY, C.S.I., HOME SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Indian Charivari.*)

A MEMBER of a well-known Indian family, and, when at Haileybury, distinguished for application to his studies, Mr. S. C. Bayley came to this country with every prospect of success,—a prospect which has since been amply fulfilled; for we find him, with less than twenty years' service, the confidential adviser of the Viceroy, as Officiating Private Secretary, and then as Secretary in the Home Department. After the usual course through College, we find him, in 1859, Assistant Magistrate at Baripur. Going up by degrees, he became, in February 1863, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, under Sir Cecil Beadon, from which appointment he went on leave for six months in 1866. On his return he was sent as Magistrate of Monghyr, but in 1867 he was appointed Secretary to the Government of Bengal and a Member of the Bengal Council. Not long after Sir W. Grey became Lieutenant-Governor, he went as Magistrate to Patna, and in 1870 officiated as Judge of Tirhoot for a short time, after which he was sent as officiating Commissioner to Chittagong. In 1872 he officiated as Commissioner of Patna, an appointment he held, with the exception of a short time when he officiated as Commissioner of Dhaka, until he went on furlough in 1875, and on his return, when Mr. Eden assumed the reigns of office in Bengal, he selected Mr. Bayley as one of his Secretaries, but in the pressure of the famine in Madras and Bombay, his experience in the famine in Behar was called into service as Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, and then succeeded Colonel Burn as Private Secretary to the Viceroy during the temporary absence of Colonel Colley, from whence he has just gone to the Home Office. Without brilliant talents, Mr. Bayley is a good honest worker, and he is generally looked upon as the next Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

BUCK.

MR. MONTAGUE KAVANAGH.

MONTAGUE KAVANAGH, who described himself as being the son of Mr. Henry Kavanagh, V.C., lately a Deputy Commissioner in Oudh, was tried at Saharunpore on the 6th April by Mr. J. C. Williams, Joint-Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, upon a charge of assaulting a policeman engaged in the discharge of his duty. It appeared that Mr. Kavanagh was a fireman on the Sinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, and was walking about the platform of the railway station at Saharunpore on the 20th of March just at the time the Viceroy's train arrived. Some policemen addressed Mr. Kavanagh, and the latter replied to him by knocking his puggree off his head, Captain Tait, Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police, who was in charge of the Viceroy's train, immediately caused Mr. Kavanagh to be arrested, but he was subsequently released by the Magistrate on bail. In his defence Mr. Kavanagh stated that he was very drunk at the time and had no recollection of what occurred, and begged the court to remember that he had been already dismissed from his appointment in consequence of the occurrence. Mr. Williams remarked that the evidence only showed that defendant was a little excited by liquor, but that taking into consideration the punishment he had already received, the court would only impose a small fine. Mr. Kavanagh was accordingly sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for a month. The fine was paid, and defendant released.

A ROYAL BALL PROGRAMME.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales gave a grand ball at Marlborough House, on the 21st ultimo, and Coote and Tinney's band performed the following selection of music:—

Quadrille	La Marjolaine.
Valse	Violettes.
Quadrille	The Sorcerer.
New Valse	Toujours ou jamais.
Polka	Bric-à-Brac.
Quadrille	Les Cloches de Corneville.
New Valse	Pomone.
Lancers	United Service.
Polka	Antelope.
Valse	A toi.
Quadrille	Les Girards.
Valse	Mon Rêve.
Quadrille	Princess Toto
Valse	Baiser de Printemps.
Lancers	Pestival.
Polka	Pizzicato.
Valse	Vibrationen.
Quadrille	Jeanette et Jeanneton.
Valse	Kunstler Leben.
Galop	Eclat.

It will be observed that out of 20 dances, 6 were Quadrilles, 8 were Valses, 2 were Lancers, 3 were Polkas, and only 1 was a Galop. To people whose "valsing days are over" it will be interesting to learn that the fashion in India of providing at "hops" for the almost exclusive amusement of people who valse and galop has not the sanction of the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness is a good valser, but he has no staying power as a dancer, and is soon "blown." He has to entertain people of all ages, but chiefly middle-aged men and matrons, and his dance programmes show that he has respect for the weakness of human nature that has outgrown its youth. The average ball in Madras is an extremely pleasant business for maidens, frisky matrons, youngsters, and young-old men; but they are dull ordeals to the human being who is conscious that his or her wind is not as good as it used to be, and who would find solace in a quadrille, as even a polka, but mere torture in a valse, or galop. In the Prince of Wales's programme the quadrilles, lancers and polkas occupy 55 per cent. of the whole list, so that every second dance may be joined in by the middle-aged and heavy weights. The Indian fashion is wrong, because it is selfish. It is dispiriting to people who have at least as much right to be amused as their more nimble juniors: and we have observed with alarm that "wall-flowers" grow in numbers in consequence. Men and women on the sunny side of five-and-forty or even five-and-thirty, do not like to be reminded, that they are already *de trop* at a ball more than they are at other social gatherings; and not a few of them have fallen into the habit, when invited to go to a ball of going to bed by preference. They are wise in abstaining from acting as Inspector Generals of saltatory exercises that are beyond them, or for which a sedentary life in the tropics has prematurely disqualified them.

"The dancing pairs, who simply seek renown,
By holding out to tire each other down,"

have had a long innings in India, but it is as well that they should know that in the best circles in England square dances and polkas are not thought of with scorn, but as graceful interludes for the young, suggested by a well-bred deference for the tastes of the middle-aged and even elderly.—*Madras Mail.*

TOO SEVERE.—Cousin Jack (evidently expecting compliment)—I say, Georgie, do you think moustaches becoming? Georgie (with charming candour)—Well, really! in your case they may be coming, but they've certainly not come.—*Indian Charivari.*

A CASE which, to all appearance, has a shade of mystery cast over its horrible details, is now the subject of a great deal of comment it Jubbulpore; but the matter is of such an obscure nature as to preclude the possibility of eliciting any reliable and conclusive evidence on the point. It is believed that a gentleman's servant was travelling from Nursinghpore to Jubbulpore, and on the approach of the passenger train to the Railway bridge adjacent to the Post Office, he sprang out of the carriage. The man was found the next morning with his face lacerated, and with severe wounds about his body. There is a rumour afloat to the effect that the man had a monkey in his possession, and, prior to his arrival at the Nursinghpore Railway Station to obtain a ticket, he was accosted by a gentleman, who asked him for the monkey. The man declined, and simultaneous with his refusal the dogs were set after him. The ferocious canine brutes rushed upon him and worried him in a most frightful manner. Madness seized him, and, as a natural consequence, prompted the rash impulse of hurling himself out of the train. But the question now arises; how has this rumour originated?—*Railway Service Gazette.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT FOOTBALL.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

LORD JUSTICE BRAMWELL had before him at Leicester a case in which he laid down the law in a manner that will be eminently gratifying to all lovers of our manly English sports and pastimes. The jury were called upon to determine whether the prisoner was or was not guilty of manslaughter under the following circumstances. On the 27th of February last a football match took place at Ashby-de-la-Zouch between the football clubs of Ashby and Colville and the deceased, Herbert Dockerty, was playing for the Ashby Club, and the prisoner Bradshaw for the Colville Club. In the course of the game which was conducted according to the regulations known as the Association rules, Dockerty got the ball into his possession, and began to "dribble" it down towards the Ashby goal. "Dribbling" a football is in its way a highly scientific process. The player keeps the ball as nearly as may be between his feet; he pushes it along by short kicks and he trusts to his superior strength, weight, agility, and skill to carry the ball through the ranks of his antagonists. When a big man thus dribbles a ball the recognised rule of the game is that a bigger man should "charge" him, or, in other words, boldly rush at him and knock him over, and accordingly Bradshaw either was told by his captain, or took it upon himself to charge Dockerty. Dockerty, not caring to meet the charge, stopped dribbling, and gave the ball a kick. The moment he kicked, Bradshaw jumped at him. Both players were going at considerable speed at the time of the collision: they met at an angle; both rolled over, and Bradshaw at once got up unhurt. Dockerty rose with difficulty, and was led from the ground; and he died next day in terrible agony, the cause of his death being, beyond all question, severe internal injury caused by the violence of the charge. Witnesses were called from each of the clubs and their evidence as might have been expected, was contradictory. Those who were most unfavourable to the prisoner alleged that Bradshaw was off his side, and that the charge was consequently contrary to the rules of the game, and altogether unfair. The rule of offside in football, technical as the term may sound, is yet sufficiently simple. No player may kick the ball unless it is on its way to him. The player must, in other words, to make a fair kick, be between his own goal and the ball. Now, on behalf of the Ashby Club, it was urged that Bradshaw when he made the charge was between the Ashby goal and the ball. This, however, was directly denied by witnesses from the Colvile team, and one of the umpires, Mr. Turner, deposed that, in his opinion, nothing unfair had been done.

In a brief but most able summing up, Lord Justice Bramwell put the matter before the jury in a manner that left little room for hesitation. There was no doubt, his Lordship said, that the prisoner's act had caused the death of the deceased. The simple question was whether the act itself was unlawful or not. No rules or practice of any game whatever can make that lawful which is contrary to the law of the land, and that law is that no man shall do anything which is likely to cause the death of another. Prize-fighting, for instance, when it has a fatal result, cannot have pleaded in its behalf that the combatants acted in accordance with the recognised rules of the ring; and consequently there is a certain sense in which it may be urged that the rules of football were immaterial to the issue which the jury had to try. On the other hand, if the game be a recognised pastime, and one peaceful and harmless in itself, and if a man be playing according to the laws of the game and not going beyond them, it is only reasonable to infer that he is not acting with an intention to hurt or in a manner which he knows will be likely to be productive of death or injury. If, in other words, Bradshaw charged Dockerty with a malicious intention really to injure or hurt him, or if again he had charged him recklessly or carelessly, not actually intending to injure him, but being altogether indifferent whether he injured him or not, he would then undoubtedly have been guilty of the offence for which he was indicted, if not, indeed, under certain aspects of the circumstances, of murder itself. Accordingly, his Lordship told the jury that the one question which they had to ask themselves was whether the prisoner, when he rushed at the deceased and knocked him over, knew that his act must inevitably do a mischief, or knew that it would probably do a mischief, and was reckless and indifferent whether such was its result or not. The game, Lord Justice Bramwell added, must be, under any circumstances, a rough one; but he himself, speaking as a Judge, was unwilling to decry the manly sports of this country, all of which must inevitably be attended with more or less danger. Guided by an exposition of the law so lucid and conclusive, the jury, after a short deliberation, found the prisoner not guilty, on the ground, we can only presume, that the whole thing was an unhappy misadventure, and that Bradshaw, although he had played violently, had not been actuated by any malice or guilty of any undue recklessness. They coupled their finding, however, with a suggestion that, in their opinion, the laws of football ought to be altered, and they invited the learned Judge to make some sort of recommendation to that effect. On this point we feel it only due to Lord Justice Bramwell to give what he said in his own words. "I do not know, gentlemen," he observed; "I hardly think I am the person from whom such a recommendation should come. I have never played football, and am not now likely to do so. At the same time, I must say that I think it would be as well even for young men to try to make these accidents as little likely to occur as possible."

We cannot help thinking that Lord Justice Bramwell herein took a very proper view of his position and functions. Football is essentially a rough and violent game; but most of our old national pastimes are of this character. Boxing—which, we are happy to believe, has survived the downfall of the prize ring, with all its concomitant brutalities—is not a gentle exercise. Combatants at singlestick exchange shrewd blows. A "swipe" over the legs with a hockey-stick is apt to leave its mark for a week or two. Cricket, racquets, tennis, wrestling, hunting, and foot-racing of every kind are all attended with more or less risk; but we ought not, on that account, to decry them. Football is essentially the winter pastime of the Englishman, as cricket is his summer game. To make a good football player a man must be sturdy, well-knit, strong, active, good-tempered, quick, and capable of sustaining severe fatigue. In a certain sence it is of all games the most Homeric. The chieftains meet hand to hand, chest to chest, and knee to knee, while the crowd looks on in admiration. There is no finer sight of its kind than to see a good player carrying the ball down into the enemy's ranks, whether he runs with it under his arm, as in the Rugby game, or dribbles it, as according to the rules of the Association. Champion after champion comes out to meet him. Perhaps he rolls over his antagonist; perhaps he is rolled over himself. At all events, it is obvious to any one who has watched the game for ten minutes that it cannot be played without risk of bruises and broken bones, and possibly of even more serious injuries. Are we on that account to forbid it? Surely the players are best judges for themselves. There are some persons who think that an Act of Parliament should be passed prescribing the manner in which football ought, or ought not, to be played. But this would involve a scheme not so much of paternal as of grandmotherly legislation, altogether alien to our English habits and customs. There is really no analogy between football and the prize ring. In a prize fight the object of each competitor is to injure the other as much as possible. In football, on the contrary, the game is played for its own sake, and such mishaps as result from it are incidental. We should doubt whether, on the whole, more serious accidents do not annually occur in the hunting field than upon the football ground. Mr. Bradshaw is heartily to be congratulated on his acquittal. It is a serious misfortune for him that he should have had to bear the brunt of a criminal trial, and we venture to think that it is for many reasons matter of regret that the coroner's jury should have brought in the verdict they found. As it is, he leaves the court without an imputation on his character, and no right-thinking person will wish he had been punished by the law for having unintentionally caused a fatality which must always give him occasion for the most poignant regret.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.—There was a large attendance of civil and military officers at the Central Station on Wednesday evening, to witness the departure of His Grace the Governor and Staff to Ootacamund. His Grace's party consisted of the Ladies Mary, Ann, and Caroline Grenville, Major Bertie Hobart, Military Secretary, Captain Aylmer, Private Secretary, Captain Gordon, Aide-de-Camp, Doctor Mackenzie, Captain Simpson, and Mr. Pogson, Government Astronomer. As the special train left the station, the guns from the Saluting Battery fired a salute of seventeen guns.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Madras paper, writing from Chittoor, says, "One of the most daring robberies ever known to have been perpetrated about here was committed on the night of the 20th ultimo, in the office of the special deputy Collector, which is located in the Collector's Cutcherry. A large sum of about Rs. 700 and gold jewellery, &c., valued at Rs. 300, were secured in a strong ironbound chest and deposited in the office room. On the day in question after business was over the doors and windows were fastened and the Police Orderly put in charge of all that the room contained. Early next day it was discovered that the chest was missing, and on the police being communicated with, enquiries were set on foot, and the missing chest was found with its lid forced open, apparently by a crow-bar, outside the hedge of the compound, minus the valuable contents. The special Deputy Collector, Taluk Tahsildar and Police Inspector were all immediately on the spot and held an investigation. Nothing satisfactory was elicited, but the strongest suspicion fell on the unfortunate Police Orderly who is now under arrest. It would appear that one of the Police guard attached to the Huzur Treasury (situated in the same compound) whilst going on his rounds at 10 p. m. that night, saw the orderly standing outside the door of the office room, and on questioning him what he was doing there, was told that he was sorely vexed by mosquitos inside and so had come out to enjoy a little fresh air. With this answer the guard went away perfectly satisfied. It is most surprising that the Huzur Treasury guard which is located at not more than 15 yards from the scene of the theft could not have discovered what was going on. The box is so large that three men would be required to carry it, and in forcing it open great force must have been necessary, and the noise thus created must have been loud enough to be heard by the guard, more especially in the dead of night, as the spot where it was forced open is only about 50 yards from the Treasury Guard room. That the guard must have been all asleep or absent from their post at the time, or have connived in the matter there is no doubt. Great pains are being taken to secure the daring delinquents, but as yet without success. The money and jewels were stolen property discovered by the police, and produced before the special Deputy Magistrate before whom the case had been pending, and the same stolen property has now been restolen."

WALKING MATCHES:—The interest now beginning to be shown in the long distance walking match at Islington is natural, and on the whole not much to be deprecated. It would be more satisfactory, no doubt, from a public point of view that such exhibitions of prolonged endurance should go out of fashion. But in an age of sensations, and now that the rage for pedestrian feats is at its height, it is too much to expect that spectators will immediately grow tired of such displays. In this particular matter we must be thankful for small mercies and it is a subject for congratulation that the present match is not at any rate as absurd and injurious as that in which Gale and others have been lately engaged. The feat of walking for a week against opponents is a more rational and comparatively harmless amusement than anything which so violates nature and habit as the walking of successive miles or parts of miles in successive fractions of an hour. It is in fact a feat in which very many amateurs have, in a milder way, indulged. And the difference between it and many of the walking tours of which the Alps and the Lakes are yearly the scene is only that the competitors at the Agricultural Hall are animated chiefly by the desire for gain and profit instead of a taste for scenery and a pure love of exercise. The race itself which is now drawing towards its conclusion is not strictly speaking to be called a walking race, as running is allowed to any extent. But it is very remarkable that the leading man has kept very constantly to the walking pace, whereas those who have done the most running do not seem to have gained anything by the extra speed so attained. In fact, the present race affords a notable proof that walking is the natural pace of man, and that it is the most serviceable pace for all long distances. O'Leary, who is now in front of all the competitors, has been tried over a similar course once before, when in walking against Weston he accomplished 520 miles in six days. Yet, although on that occasion he was restricted to walking, and now may run as much as he pleases, he had last night only accomplished seven miles more than during the same amount of time in the former match. Seven miles is not much to have gained under any circumstances, and the advantage may have been owing quite as much to an improvement in his condition as to any change in the mode of progression.

THE WORLD'S RAILWAYS.

PROFESSOR BODIO, the head of the Italian General Statistical Office, has lately published some statistics upon the extension, cost, and working of railways throughout the world which are both interesting and in many respects highly suggestive. It appears from these that in 1850 the length of lines open all over the earth was no more than 30,000 kilometres; in 1875 it was as much as 294,000 kilos. In the quarter of a century, therefore, the mileage had been multiplied nearly ten times. These figures bring out very clearly the extreme slowness with which in the beginning railways were constructed, and the extraordinary haste with which they have since been pushed on. The first English line, the Stockton and Darlington, was opened to traffic so long ago as 1826, four-and-twenty years before the period from which Professor Bodio's statistics start; in the interval the great railway mania had occurred, the Marquess of Dalhousie had begun the Indian network, and in the United States also the work of improving the communications had been taken in hand. Yet at the end of the four-and-twenty years the world could show barely 18,630 miles of line, just the aggregate length existing to-day in the United Kingdom alone. Another five-and-twenty years elapse, and the mileage is all but decupled. The constantly increasing rapidity of construction is shown by the following figures. Between 1850 and 1860 the length annually added to the previously existing systems averaged 7,600 kilos; between 1860 and 1870 the average had risen to 10,600 kilos; between 1870 and 1875 it was as much as 16,400 kilos. In other words, the average annual increment was more than doubled; and if we were to compare the period 1871-75 with the five years 1861-65, we should find the rate of increase much greater. If we take the whole quarter of a century, we find that the yearly growth averaged 10,560 kilos, or 6,558 miles.

These facts help to explain the extraordinary development of trade during the past quarter of a century. We see in India during times of famine how the existence of a railway in an affected district makes the work of relief practicable by facilitating the import and distribution of food, whereas the absence of a railway renders the destitution almost unmanageable. In the same way, the vast improvement effected in international communications has made the indefinite multiplication of international dealings natural and inevitable. It has done much more. It has made the colonization of the Mississipi Valley and of Australia possible. Without the application of steam to locomotion both by sea and land, the Irish exodus and the German emigration would have been impossible, the occupation of the centre and Far West of the American Continent and of the Australian colonies could not have been accomplished in so brief a space of time, the discovery of gold in California and Victoria could not have been utilized so rapidly, and consequently the marvellous results of these changes could not have been compressed into half the lifetime of a single generation. More particularly do the figures we have cited explain the great development of the iron industry. The construction of railways at the rate of six thousand five hundred and odd miles every year for a whole quarter of a century obviously required an immense supply of iron, not only for rails, but also for engines and carriages. And, as iron was taking the place of wood in shipbuilding at the same time, was being largely used in sheathing the sides of war vessels, and was being applied in the form of machinery to an unprecedented extent, the development which this branch of industry underwent all over the world was inevitable. As is well known, railway-making has received a great check since 1873, and many economists are inclined to think that it will never resume its former activity. They argue that the railway system of the more advanced countries, both as regards machinery and communications, is now so nearly complete that it will in future proceed slowly. It may be doubted whether this opinion is warranted by the facts of the case. The railway policy of M. de Freycinet shows how much yet remains to be done even by the wealthiest community in Europe next to our own; and if we look to the more backward countries, such a Austro-Hungary, Italy, Spain, and Turkey, little more than a beginning has been made. Russia and India have done better, though, relatively to their immense extent, they also are very much behindhand. Even the United States, while possessing a network nearly as large as that of all Europe combined, have already projected almost as many miles more. Beyond these countries, the Canadian Dominion, Australia, South America, Asia, and Africa are all but unprovided. It is not, then, the completion of the world's system of railways, but the want of capital, that has caused the present pause. According to Professor Bodio, in the quarter of a century under review there was laid out on the lines constructed twenty-six or twenty-seven hundred millions sterling, or, say roughly, enough to pay off the existing national debts of the United Kingdom, France, the United States, and Russia. Had the outlay been equally distributed over the whole period, the annual investment would have exceeded a hundred millions sterling—and this, too, at a time when, as we have already observed, the world was transforming at a great cost its principal instrument of production, and when its industry and trade were expanding with unexampled rapidity. It is evident that under these circumstances the withdrawal of such immense sums from the floating capital of the commercial countries in order to sink it in a fixed form, must have seriously crippled the less advanced communities. And when as was inevitable, lines were made before traffic existed for them, the embarrassment and loss of credit that ensued brought on the collapse which we have witnessed. But, unless the energies of mankind are diverted into other channels by a great war, or unless railways are rendered obsolete by some unexpected invention, it seems reasonable to look forward to a resumption of the old activity as soon as thrift has made good the void created by past investments of capital. The progressive rate at which railway construction increased up to the very moment when the check occurred clearly points to this conclusion.

Of the existing railway mileage scarcely one-ninth is worked by the State, and of this small proportion fully one-half is to be found in Germany. The fact is very remarkable, considering the extensive assistance rendered to railways by the State everywhere outside the United Kingdom. It is an interesting inquiry whether the policy has been a wise one, but it would be difficult, if not impossible, to solve the problem. Professor Bodio supplies one test which at first sight seems to carry great weight. It is that State management is everywhere more costly than private management. Thus the working expenses of the State lines are in Belgium 72·95 per cent. of the gross receipts, against 61·15 per cent. for the private Companies; 75·50 in Prussia against 66·40; and in the rest of Germany 66·30 against 58·18. Perhaps, however, the conclusion suggested does not really follow. It is reasonable to suppose that private enterprise constructed the most remunerative lines—those connecting the principal centres of population and industry—and left to the State the less profitable ones. It is also probable that—in Prussia, at least—some of the State lines were laid out for the strategic rather than the commercial advantages which they promised. It is, moreover, possible that the State supplies better accommodation than the Companies, that it runs more trains, gives better carriages, and takes greater precautions to ensure the safety of life and limb. A mere inspection, therefore, of the ratio borne by working expenses to gross receipts tells us very little as to the comparative merits and demerits of State and private management. Still the fact, whatever may be its worth, is established by Professor Bodio, that the working expenses are proportionately higher on the State than on the Companies' lines. It is even more difficult to derive any useful information from the Professor's table showing the percentage of the working expenses in different countries. To do so we should require to know the train mileage in each case, the quality of the service, the gradients of the several lines, the precautions taken to ensure safety, and a variety of other circumstances impossible to classify and compare. How, for instance, are we to institute a comparison between the English lines, with their vast passenger, goods, and mineral traffic, the high speed they maintain, and the consequent risk of accident, and those of an agricultural Continental country in which trains are few and far between, and crawl along at a leisurely pace? It may be noted, however that the percentage of working expenses is lower in the United Kingdom than in any part of Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, or Russia.

The most important fact brought out by these statistics, because it is clear of all doubtful interpretation, is that the cost of railways, including the cost of construction, of rolling stock, and necessaries of all kinds, is constantly on the increase. Thus the cost per kilometre rose in Austro-Hungary from 166,000 to 327,000 francs between 1850 and 1873: in Germany from 218,000 to 314,000 between 1865 and 1875; in Belgium from 267,000 to 284,000 between 1865 and 1870; and in France from 402,000 to 461,000 between 1855 and 1875. The proportion of the increase varies from country to country; it varies also according as the comparison is made with 1873, when the price of iron was at its highest, or with 1875, when a fall had occurred. But, independently of occasional variations, there is a universal augmentation of cost. The reason is suggested by the foregoing figures. The extraordinary rapidity of railway construction necessarily made materials more costly, especially as the demand for iron and coal for other purposes was equally active. The unexampled prosperity of the period with which we have been dealing, the vast expansion of trade, the extraordinary development of industry, likewise raised the cost of labour. Throughout the world generally wages have risen considerably during the quarter of a century, in some cases they have risen greatly. The higher value of labour and materials of course enhances the cost of railways. Another cause tends to produce the same effect—namely, the adoption of more perfect and complicated methods of construction, which necessarily are dearer. Lastly, the necessity of taking greater precautions against accident as traffic grows, and as the habit of travelling becomes more general, forces itself on the recognition of railway proprietors. In England, for example, the extension of the block system is year by year adding to the capital expenditure, and the augmentation of brake power has the same effect. Thus the growth of railways inevitably tends to increase the cost of those which are newly constructed, and every improvement introduced has the same tendency as regards both the old and the new lines.—*Saturday Review.*

EGYPT.—Mr. B. Francis Cobb read a paper on Tuesday, March 19, in the African section of the Society of Arts, on "Egypt; its Commercial Changes and Aspects." Sir George Elliot, M. P., took the chair. After a brief allusion to the incongruities, inconsistencies, and surprises which awaited the traveller to Egypt, Mr Cobb prefaced his remarks on the commercial aspect of the country by describing the port of Alexandria, which he termed the Liverpool of Egypt—a port second only to Marseilles in commercial importance. He described its harbour, with an area of 1,400 acres and capacious enough to shelter the largest mercantile fleets. It had been supposed that Port Said would, to some extent, rival Alexandria, and take much of the trade from her. Such, however, had not proved to be the case, and the older harbour, with its splendid modern works, would probably hold its own unless bad management of the railways threw the Nile transport into use again, in which case some other shipping port might be used for the export of grain, cotton, &c. He mentioned the possibility of this because it had recently come to his knowledge that, in consequence of an increase in the transport rates over the railways, boats had been built lately for the express purpose of carrying produce from upcountry to Damietta and thence to Port Said, and that, during the last 12 months, produce to the value of nearly one million and-a-half sterling had been sent by that route instead of over the railway, which, but for the enhanced rates, would have carried it to Alexandria. With regard to the physical capabilities of the country, it was only necessary to look at the map to see that the Nile was the natural channel for the transport of the products of the Nile Valley, which consisted of a belt of cultivated and fertile land stretching irregularly on either bank of the river and averaging about six miles across. About 80 miles from Cairo was the valley of the Fayoum, a tract of land of 700 square miles, irrigated by a series of canals drawing water from the Nile, and celebrated as the Garden of Egypt. Here sugar, cotton, corn, beans, and dates are produced in abundance, and with improved irrigation and under better government, Egypt might with its beneficent Nile be again one of the granaries of the world. Cotton had done much for Egypt, but ought to have shown better results. No care had been taken in the selection of the seed when, in 1838, Sea Island cotton was introduced, and as this variety required rather more care in cultivation than the native plant, it high character deteriorated after a few years. Sugar had probably shown a development only to be equalled by some British colonies, such as Natal or Queensland; but whether the cultivation of sugar had resulted in any money benefit to the country was very doubtful. Silk cultivation, introduced in 1869 by Mr. Anketell, had, owing to the dishonesty and chicanery of certain individuals, been destroyed. The lecturer, after animadverting upon the misgovernment of the country financially, said in conclusion that, whatever might be the future fate of Egypt, bad management by Governments could alone stay progressive prosperity from passing over the land. As for the Khedive, one bright act would for ever stand out in the history of his Viceroyalty—namely, the abolition of slavery in his dominions.

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FALLING IN LOVE.

(Saturday Review.)

AMONG the events which people seem agreed in regarding as hopelessly mysterious, falling in love holds a conspicuous place. When a young woman passes into this condition of mind, her most intimate friends do not venture to explain the occurrence. Brothers and sisters view with speechless wonder the new phenomenon. Even parents and married friends are considered rash if they attempt to take a matter-of-fact view of the case. Personal experience does not appear to assist one in understanding the mysteries of this process. Married sisters and aunts habitually look at the event as having an inscrutable character. Of course there is a difference in the wonder of the person's relatives and friends, corresponding with the difference of their experience. The married friend sees nothing astonishing in the mere fact of falling in love, viewed in the abstract, she is only astonished at the particular direction of the fall in the present instance. That is to say, she is at a loss to account for her friend's particular selection. Younger and unmarried friends again, especially junior sisters, regard the whole event with a mixture of curiosity, awe, and tender emotion. Very likely they themselves have acquired a kind of reflected sentiment towards the hero of the hour, and thus they are able imaginatively to view the situation with some amount of intelligent sympathy. The most perfect form of amazement, however, is exhibited by the unmarried male portion of the happy person's circle of friends. Married men may, in view of such an occurrence, be more affected with cynical amusement than with wonder; but the untried bachelor feels himself completely staggered by the spectacle. Unlike his young sisters, he is not accustomed to an imaginative construction of the occurrence, and when the mischievous Cupid wills that his brother or chum shall undergo this mental metamorphosis, he lapses into impotent bewilderment. The sight of his former companion at the club or the theatre precipitated into a condition of servile devotion to what appears to him an ordinary pretty woman fills him with blank astonishment. If he is of a reverent turn of mind, he may possibly experience a thrill of awe in presence of a secret which he has not yet been permitted to fathom. More probably, however, he will regard the event as the result of a temporary mental aberration. Only in this way will he be able to fit it into his conception of the order of the world.

While the experience of falling in love is thus regarded with wonder *ad extra*, it is apt to excite a scarcely less energetic degree of this emotion in those who are its conscious subjects. The practical young man who has just passed through this novel mental condition probably reviews the process with considerable astonishment. He is quite at a loss to understand how it all happened. He feels himself entangled in the soft silken meshes, yet he cannot explain to himself how he came into the situation. If he theorizes about the matter at all, he will probably hold that he was coerced by some supernatural force, or to express it in his own plain English, that he "couldn't help it." Very different is the feeling entertained on the occasion by the sentimental young woman. All her early training and habits have prepared her to veil the experience of falling in love in an impenetrable obscurity. She has for years looked to this hour as the romantic culminating point in her existence. A sense of the mystery pervading the subject has given perhaps a certain timidity to her bearing. And when the dimly-anticipated occurrence actually takes place, she is plunged in an almost overwhelming sense of its profound mystery. A consciousness of being the subject of something like a supernatural influence gives her a new sense of dignity. She feels herself raised by an immeasurable interval above the crowd of commonplace mortals. The feeling of having been called to undergo so rare and strange an experience is apt to prompt inconvenient demands upon others. The favoured person naturally thinks that the attainment of so mysterious a knowledge entitles her to a new kind of respect with its accompanying services. It is curious to know the difference in the pertinacity of this feeling of mystery in the case of the two persons concerned. While the young man usually finds it easy after a time to look back on the occurrence in a very prosaic manner as the result of an action which is chiefly distinguished from others by its special degree of strong-headedness, the young woman continues to cherish an unassailable belief in its inscrutable and supernatural character. Even after years of neglect and harsh treatment might have shown her that there was anything but divine wisdom controlling her choice, she clings to the idea that some beautiful and beneficent influence really superintended the process.

Though the process of falling in love is thus veiled in a mist of romance, more especially by the famale mind, traces of a more matter-of-fact conception of the subject are not wanting. Even the most enthusiastic believer in the sacred charm which encircles this section of human life is apt to betray at times a certain amount of ordinery common sense in relation to it. Thus the ardent young lady in her teens who romances on this theme shows clearly enough that she is familiar with some of the natural conditions of the experience. She knows, for example, that there are certain circumstances peculiarly favourable to falling in love; and the feeling of awe with which she customarily regards the possibility in her own case grows into a visible flutter of excitement when she is packing up for her annual visit to town during the season, or for her summer trip to the seaside. So, too, she is able to speak with considerable minuteness beforehand as to the qualifications of the particular person who is to be the instrument of bringing about the miraculous event in her own case. After it has taken place, and she begins to reflect on its character, her attention can hardly fail to be arrested by some of the natural influences which have co-operated to bring about the strange issue. Hence it happens that married women commonly preserve their faith in the supermundane nature of this experience more through conscious resolve than through complete insensibility to its natural aspects. In the views of the subject entertained by the other sex common-sense reflection plays a more prominent part. Even the somewhat indolent way of accounting for the phenomenon which is resorted to by those who refer it to a temporary mental craze indicates an approach to the scientific point of view. The matter-of-fact method of looking at the subject is perhaps needlessly emphasized by those who are able to regard themselves as secure from the contingency. Elderly spinsters and bachelors proverbially pooh-pooh the romantic fancies of lovers. To them the mystery of being in love resolves itself into a mixture of youthful conceit and folly. Young people, according to these unsentimental observers, plunge into this condition partly because it is a pretty illusion to fancy oneself suddenly elevated into a region of supernal dignity and bliss; partly because the illusion enables its subjects to neglect obvious social duties and to offend others with impunity.

Oddly enough, this twofold way of looking at the process of falling in love is reflected in the more thoughtful discussions of the subject in literature. We do not refer to the quasi-moral observations with which the popular novelist is accustomed to intersperse his description of love affairs. The rhapsodical outbursts on the eternal mystery of love, and the dry cynical observations on its evanescent and illusory nature to which one is accustomed in the pages of the modern novel, do no doubt illustrate this double point of view; yet they can hardly lay claim to the title of serious reflection. Much more remarkable is the appearance of these conflicting views in what may by courtesy be called scientific literature. Science is commonly supposed to render things simple by showing them to be natural. Yet writers now and then venture to speculate about the every-day event of falling in love as though it presented some peculiar and impenetrable mystery. Thus the theory of the sexual emotion put forth by Schopenhauer and his follower Hartmann raises it out of the cartegory of ordinary events. According to these teachers it is no effect of natural causes, but a direct interference with the order of phenomenal nature and the mysterious revelation of a supernatural principle. The mental experience of falling in love appears to them to resemble the kind of mental transformation known among certain religious sects as sudden conversion, in so far as it is one of the very last events to be dealt with by the scientific method. One peculiarity of the case is that there takes part in the process a deeply-rooted instinct which seems to lie outside our consciousness and to exercise on it something analogus to a coercive influence. Another difficulty in the way of conceiving this experience as a natural one arises from the great variety of individual taste in such matters. It is often quite impossible for the most intimate friend and closest observer to specify all the influences which have combined to bring about this state of mind in any given instance. Yet this does not hinder us from supposing that the process is always at bottom a perfectly natural one. One circumstance of the case which seems to be commonly overlooked is the special predisposition to the amatory sentiment which shows itself in certain stages of development and in certain transient moods. It is not too much to say, perhaps, that most people fall in love at a given time because of special conditions of the moment. If A had not presented himself or herself as an object for the impulse, B or C would probably have sufficed. This way of looking at the matter will no doubt appear shocking to the romantic mind, yet the idea seems to have a firm substratum of fact.

It would be interesting to know what part the process of falling in love is destined to play in the future history of mankind. A review of the past development of the custom, from primitive times to our own enlightened age, suggests the reflection that it has tended to become a slower and more conscious operation. It is not many people who now tumble suddenly and recklessly into this condition of mind. Culture seems to have the effect of transforming the process of falling into one of sliding. To refer again to a somewhat analogous mental experience, culture seems to make less frequent both sudden forms of falling in love and sudden conversions. And this change is plainly due in a large measure to a growth of volitional force. All falling in love is of course the direct effect of an involuntary and emotional impulse; yet a negative act of will may perhaps be said to be involved in the non-repression of this impulse. As people advance in intellect and character, the ascendency of the will increases, and the amatory sentiment is only allowed to attach itself to an object very slowly, and after the fullest critical investigation. It is not necessary to adopt the ultra-prosaic supposition that sexual selection will ever become a purely voluntary action. It is commonly said, that more and more persons now marry for definite objects, such as wealth, social position, or domestic adornment; yet the normal mode of selection is still held to include the play of an instinctive emotion as well. What the higher culture seems to do, over and above strengthening the controlling power of will, is to make this emotion more reflective and self-conscious. People learn to understand more clearly their own feelings and tastes, and to know better beforehand what kind of object is likely to satisfy them. The emotional impulse now shows itself as a conscious wish to possess an object of a certain definite character. Still the actual conception of a strong affection is a process that goes on outside the will, though the will may be said to approve of it in a new sense when its result is recognized as agreeing with a pre-existing wish and desire. We hardly think, then, that there is ground for the cynical prediction that falling in love is rapidly becoming an obsolete custom. The experience will probably grow much less violent and catastrophic in its character by being brought into closer relation to the intellectual and volitional parties of the mind. And the same influences which bring about this effect will no doubt tend to tone down people's rapturous faith in the occult and transcendent nature of the process.

RATS have sometimes done good service to humanity. They once ate a bad Bishop, Bishop Hatto, whose memory is associated with a ruin on the Rhine. They have also given an undignified name to a large and successful class of politicians, speakers, and writers. Rats have charmed the leisure hours, too, of the younger members of the aristocracy; and the sport of ratting has led in its time to a salutary blending of people of different social classes. Persons who would not otherwise have met have encountered each other at the side of the rat-pit. We often need to remember these things if we are to keep our temper with a little animal which is seldom affectionate, and often mischievous. Rats are the foes of the librarian, while "the worm, the proud worm," devours the paper of books, the rat eats the leathern bindings. He gorges himself on Levant morocco, and a work bound with the arms of Diane de Poictiers or Grolier is his tit-bit. Within the last few months rats on boardship have put a grievous spoke in a legal wheel. A citation was sent out to Bombay to the guardian of the posthumous child of an intestate native. On the voyage, rats in their indiscriminating way devoured the documents. Few similar accidents have happened since the famous case of a contested election in Ireland. Bribery of course was alleged, and it was necessary to exhibit certain important and compromising papers. The person who was responsible for their existence did not display them, and made as an excuse the statement that "they fell into the broth, and the dog ate them." This was not held satisfactory, but the end of the rats' new exploit was even less so. A new citation had to be sent to Bombay, but before it arrived the child died, and the paper was useless. It should not be difficult to enclose valuable papers in cases that will resist the teeth and claws of rats.—*Daily News.*

THE CRISIS IN VICTORIA.

THE colony of Victoria has suddenly become an object of extraordinary interest. It is seldom that the quarrels of colonial parties are even intelligible to Englishmen; but the contest between the Assembly and the Legislative Council at Melbourne has been invested with exceptional importance by the part which the executive has taken in it. The sudden dismissal of all the County Court Judges and stipendiary Magistrates in the colony, together with a number of public servants holding the highest places in their several departments, is an unprecedented incident in a Parliamentary dispute. The immediate cause of this remarkable measure was the rejection of the Appropriation Bill by the Legislative Council, and the cause of that rejection was the insertion in the Appropriation Bill of an estimate providing for the payment of members of the Legislature. The Council objected to this item on the ground that the Bill authorizing such payments had not yet been passed by them, and that to include in a Money Bill the estimate which would be made under it in the event of its being passed was an act of coercion on the part of the Assembly. As they have no power of amending a measure of this kind, they had to choose between providing the means for an expenditure which they had not yet authorized and rejecting the Appropriation Bill. No real inconvenience need, they held, be caused by this latter step, because it was in the power of the Government to send the Bill up to them again without the obnoxious item, and so get the money needed for the public service after a delay of only a few days. In this first move the Legislative Council were, we think, clearly in error. Whatever objections there may be to the principle of payment of legislators, they should have remembered that this principle had been in operation in Victoria for six years, and that the propriety of retaining it in operation had been submitted to the electors at the last general election. In a democratic community, such as Victoria, it is impossible for a Second Chamber to prevent the popular Chamber from paying its members, if that Chamber and the constituencies which return it wish to pay them. Apart from this, it was open to the Council to pass the Bill for this year and reject it next year, when, as the payment of members' Bill would have been previously rejected, the appropriation of money to an object not known to the law would have been plainly illegal. In throwing out the Appropriation Bill on insufficient grounds the Council courted a quarrel. Their action is an excellent illustration of Lord Canterbory's theory, that the permanent obstacle to good government in Victoria is the disregard, alike by the Council and the Assembly, of that mutual forbearance and concession which guide the relations of the two Houses in England.

The error of the Council, however, has been completely eclipsed by the error of the Assembly, or, more accurately, of the Ministers who possess the confidence of the Assembly. The Appropriation Bill had been thrown out just before the adjournment for the Christmas holidays, and on the 8th of January there appeared a Gazette Extraordinary announcing that the Governor in Council had dispensed with the services of some hundreds of officials, including, as has been said, the County Court Judges, who are also Judges in insolvency, Judges in Courts of Mines, and Chairmen of General Sessions; the Stipendiary Magistrates; and the Coroners. Two very different accounts are given of this measure, and it is possible that they represent either two different tendencies in the members of the Ministry or a change of purpose in the Ministry as a whole. According to one account, the dismissal of these officials is only the first act in a long drama of dismissals. If this does not bring the Council to its senses, the postal and telegraph services are to be suspended, the railways to be closed, the Customs officers to be removed, and vessels to be prevented from discharging or taking in cargo. Next to this must come the dismissal of the police force, and the abandonment of the well-to-do inhabitants of the colony to such modes of protecting life and property as they can devise for themselves. If this free license to manufacture new crimes does not answer the purpose, the prisons must be emptied, and all the criminals and lunatics not in custody must be turned out upon society. On the other hand, the dismissal of the Judges and magistrates is described by some of the Ministerial party as merely an unusually stringent measure of administrative retrenchment. The Government were in possession of 800,000*l.* which has been voted on account shortly before the adjournment. By carrying out at once a project of Civil Service reform which has long been in their minds, it would be possible to dispense with further supplies until the end of the financial year. Under ordinary circumstances it is admitted that the pruning-knife should have been applied with great circumspection; but, as it had to be applied under pressure of an urgent necessity, decision rather than circumspection was the virtue required. The inconvenience following upon these wholesale retrenchments will, it is argued, be only temporary. Somebody will have to do a little more work, and perhaps there will be a little extra expense. The duties hitherto discharged by the Country Court Judges will be thrown upon the Judges of the Supreme Court; the work of the Stipendiary Magistrates and the Coroners will be done by the unpaid magistracy. In the public offices, the officers next below those dismissed will be promoted to the places left vacant. The Civil Service will thus be reconstructed thoroughly and effectually, and this direct gain to the public will be accompanied by an incidental gain in the shape of the final suppression of all pretensions to independence on the part of the Legislative Council.

If the first of these explanations is the true one, Mr. Berry and his colleagues can be regarded as nothing better than enemies of society. Deliberately to contemplate the opening of the gaols and lunatic asylums would be one of the worst crimes ever charged against the most reckless of rioters, and by including such an act in his policy, Mr. Berry would make himself morally responsible for all the consequences. Nothing in the history of the Paris Commune would come up to the measures resolved on in cold blood by the Prime Minister of one of the chief English colonies. So long, however, as the intentions of the Ministry remain doubtful, it is fair to assume that the less objectionable interpretation of their acts is the correct one. Even on this hypothesis their conduct deserves very severe censure. They have put the whole administration of the colony out of gear in order to accomplish an end which might have been accomplished more slowly, but also more certainly, by adherence to strictly legal methods. The alleged grievance of the Government was the expected rejection by the Council of the Bill for continuing the payment of members of the Legislature; and it is further said that the relations between the two Chambers are of a kind which makes a revision of the Constitution indispensable. Supposing that Mr. Berry had never included the estimate for the payment of members in the Appropriation Bill, or that, having included it, and finding the Bill returned upon his hands, he had omitted the item, and so obtained the necessary supplies, his position would have been in no way weakened. He would have been able to plead that the Council had not shown the same moderation towards the Assembly which the Assembly had shown towards the Council; that they had rejected a measure which principally concerned the Assembly, and which the electors had shown themselves determined to have passed; and that, by so doing, they have afforded additional and conclusive proof of the inconvenience of the Existing Constitution. Mr. Berry has himself described in a recent speech what the process of amending the Constitution is. The Constitution, he says, is the schedule to an Act of the Imperial Parliament. If the people of Victoria were to go to the Imperial Parliament and say, This schedule is altogether unworkable; the Council does not represent the people of Victoria, yet it has a veto upon everything that the people of Victoria wishes to do; we desire to have the Constitution reformed, "I do not think," says Mr. Berry, "that the Imperial Parliament would refuse their united, earnest, and temperate request." Of course it would not. The day has long gone by when the Imperial Parliament had any desire to impose Constitutions on the colonies. No theoretical preference for government by two Chambers over government by a single Chamber would for a moment be suffered to stand in the way of a distinct and definitive expression of opinion by the people of Victoria, that they preferred to be governed by a single Chamber. But the course pursued by Mr. Berry, even on the most lenient view of its nature, is the very opposite of temperate, and the effect of that course upon the colony will be to make it almost impossible to obtain a temperate expression of opinion upon the question in dispute. If Mr. Berry felt sure, as he had every reason to feel sure, that as soon as the Imperial Parliament is convinced that the people of Victoria desire a reform of their Constitution their prayer will be granted, why did he pursue a policy which will make it exceptionally difficult for Parliament to arrive at any distinct conclusion on the subject? When Parliament has to satisfy itself as to the genuine and permanent wishes of a colony, it is to the depth, and not the tumult, of the feeling awakened that it has to look; and Mr. Berry has done his utmost to ensure that for the present only the tumult shall be visible.

As regards the part which the Governor has taken in the matter, it will be best to say nothing until the particulars are more precisely known, and his own account of what has happened has been made public. Sir George Bowen is charged with having pushed the impartiality proper in the representative of the Crown to the extent of making himself an accomplice in a revolution. No graver accusation could be brought against the Governor of a colony. In the absence of complete information, to acquit him would be unmeaning, and to condemn him would be indecent. By this time his policy will have been submitted to the Secretary of State, and the responsibility of dealing with this very grave state of affairs now rests with the Imperial Government.—*Saturday Review.*

OPPROBRIOUS POLITENESSES.

(Examiner.)

IT might be a question for argument whether it is for or against the credit of polite human nature that disparagement has come to be the recognised meaning of so many words which are complimentary in the dictionaries. On the one hand, it might be demonstrated what a point of malevolence must tip the glibbest tongue when the complimentary epithet comes to familiar use, not to extol the quality it represents, but to exclude by inference other and more valued qualities; and how prone to hear evil rather than good the ears of society must be when the unkinder silent meaning—the minus meaning—has been able to make the outspoken one its mere vehicle of sound. On the other hand, there is room for reply that only a gracious gentleness could so temper dispraise as to assimilate it to praise, and that to intimate the absence of merits not possessed merely by naming a merit that *is* possessed is a refinement on the harshness of language which speaks highly for our progress in amenity. The only thing in the matter not open to argument, but a mere part of our common dialect, is that we possess a number of words of a most affable disguise which are handy for use when we feel depreciatory and which are apt to play us false if we try to put them to their original purpose and to say a civil thing by their means. They are especially convenient for good-humoured people; good-humoured people have to be a little spiteful sometimes like the rest of us, of course—on the "*homo sum, I must look after my neighbours*" principle—and it would go against the grain with them to be spiteful spitefully; they want oil to their vinegar, and these bland adjectives leave no over-acid taste in the mouth. And it is the good-humoured people who fall into the snare of using them with the manifest intention of putting in the best word they can for the unlucky object of their good-will, thus forcing the minus-meaning to an intensity far beyond that what *malice prepense* could have conferred.

Call a woman *amiable*, for instance, with a sneer, you are understood to mean that she is vapid and uninteresting, of weak wit, and weak will, but you avow yourself speaking hostilely and therefore it remains possible that she has some higher moral attributes, and she may even be pretty. But call her *amiable* with visible benevolence and it becomes at once certain to your hearers that not only is she weak and washy morally and intellectually but you can find nothing else in her to twist a compliment out of; she is proved a nonentity and a plain one. So describe a man rancorously as *worthy* and you may very well be taken to say that he is of a superior although disagreeable character, and you need not be taken as denying him ability, even high ability—but, describe him with affection as *worthy*, and a decent lived dolt, with nothing much amiss about him if you can put up with him, is the image you conjure up. Therefore the refinement of skill in impressing the minus meaning when you really wish to do so is to imitate benevolence and seem glad to find praise to bestow. But to imitate a blunder is one of the most difficult of simulations; the blunder is almost sure to be done too blunderingly—this refinement therefore is hard to reach—perhaps impossible.

The opprobrium power of many of these civilities varies very greatly according to the sex of the person on whom they are employed, and in some words where the opprobrium power is in each application about the same the meaning differs considerably. *Worthy*, for example, alters its signification essentially in the feminine; applied to a woman it indicates, instead of commonplace and rather stupid well-meaningness with no particular reference to personal appearance, a considerable amount of commonplace energy and capacity, unpleasing manners, perhaps ill-temper, and, to say the least of it, a decided absence of attractions. Most women feel the epithet *amiable* to be in its solitary self the direst disparagement that can be offered a woman, but *worthy* cannot be counted much less effectual, and *amiable* is so far better that it can be mitigated even to praise by a judicious accompaniment of adulatory adjectives, such as "sweet," "fascinating," "beautiful," "fashionable," while *worthy* fits no mitigation. *Sensible* again is an adjective which is changed by being masculine or feminine: masculine it involves at worst patient dulness, feminine it is as bitter as *worthy* save that it insinuates less of that commonplace element with women, whose ideal nevertheless is the commonplace, hate most of all, and more of the ill-temper which they will, even though innocently arraigned, prefer to insignificance as their distinction from everybody else in a petticoat. However we must cease to occupy ourselves with women in discussing the complements that are worse than attacks, for the fact is that, saving such complete compliment as goes to the epithets "beautiful," "pretty," "graceful," and so forth, the one neutrally appreciative word *nice* is the only description they will accept as their due. What it means no human being has yet been able to tabulate: therein lies its appropriateness. The woman who is not Aphrodite, not Pallas, not the queen and mother of the gods, not all the Muses or one of them, not the marvel and climax of her sex, nor the cynosure of neighbouring eyes, is nice, or must hide her head and be nothing. Only to her enemies can she be *amiable, worthy, sensible, prudent, well conducted*—even, though here there is an approach to a feminine grace, *agreeable*.

Pretty, again, is a word of sex. The Venus from Milo would forgive you calling her that, though if ever woman were not pretty that glory of womanhood in stone is she. But what we mean when we call a man *pretty* we and the victim know. *Respectable*, why after all, is that a worse word than *honourable*? But *respectable* has grown ludicrous, *honourable* is still a word of pride. *Genteel* was a pretty word once: now, what could you say more sacrifying of your most hated enemy's darling home with its Gothic towers, its Chinese adornments, and its Morrisesque furnitures, than to call it *genteel*?

The malignity of civility in literary criticism is perhaps worst of all. What does the poet whose fine frenzy has raked heaven and earth for simile, and somewhere else for passion and theme, feel when he reads himself set down *gifted* and *talented*! What does the painter who has out-Titianed Titian plus Turner, and aimed at the drawing of Andrea with the refinement of Leonardo da Vinci, when his newspaper tells him he is clever and his palette is *glowing*! And then to have spent your heart in an anguish of sonnets, torn from you as if you had been a pelican before it was discovered that pelicans tore nothing and had fish-bags, and rhymed with the care of a Gautier, and to hear, with the public of a review, that you are *elegant*! You rhapsodise and are called *correct*, you improvise and are called *careful*! You toss in mountains, you foam your paint-tubes away in tumultuous rivers beyond the dull brain of Nature to conceive, you flash sunlight in after a style that would make Captain Shaw send for the engines, or drown the landscape in Moonshine of a pathos that melt yourself into the dampest sympathy, and the critic says you are *diligent*! If he would but be actionable! If he would but be abusive, and therefore knock-downable! But he sticks to the civilest of insults, the most opprobrious politenesses, and what can you do?

Alas! the bland adjectives are the worst of all. They have this painful peculiarity that while they have a pleasant sense of mildness and forbearance to the user, they are to the sufferer from them bitter with a venom past that of hate. They are tolerant. And what of the tortures of life can be worse than that of being tolerated? To be hated, assailed, oppressed, maligned, racked, roasted, even despised—in all there is the dignity of misery and a chance for self-complacency: all these can be borne. But to be tolerated!

The bland adjectives have great advantages, no doubt. But the advantages are all on one side. We employ them with the joy of magnanimity; we are mild, we are forbearing, we are superior; we might have said all sorts of ferocious things if we had lost our temper, but we have kept our temper and have only spoken politely. Thus our conscience is cheerful, and so are we, for we have had our explosion and in such a proper orderly way. But when these meek little weapons have been employed against ourselves we find the magnanimity of them decidedly trying; we did not want to be forborne with, we did not ask our assailant to keep his temper. If he had lost his we might at least have the luxury of losing ours. But to be squirted with rose-water, to be pelted to bleeding with bons-bons, to be reviled with sweet phrases, to be branded with compliments—Oh!!!

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The issue of this Guide for the current month (August 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

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For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to £3,492,950.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1852	£ 76,925
" 1862	£300,000
" 1872	£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office, on APPROVED lives, MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENTS for CHILDREN on favourable terms.

A REVERSIONARY BONUS of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 was declared.

The reduction of premium to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,103,803.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, January 1878.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
BOMBAY BRANCH, 12 RAMPART ROW,
Opposite Esplanade Hotel.

POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

CLAIMS.—The sums paid in discharge of claims by Death under the Company's Policies amount to upwards of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds per annum.

REVENUE.—The Revenue from Premiums and Interest—rapidly increasing—exceeds Seven Hundred Thousand Pounds per annum.

FUNDS.—The Funds in hand for the payment of future claims amount to upwards of Five Millions Sterling. (These Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable securities, detailed particulars of which are published at the end of each financial year.)

RATES.—The rates of Premium have been recently revised. Forms of application, and all information on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NOTICES.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE
WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
Issued on the 1st November 1877.
In pamphlet form, price 8 as.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and respectable Firms in India.

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

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